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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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HENRY PHILIP TAPPAN
From a photograph in the State Pioneer Museum

MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

VOL. X

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WHOLE NO. 34

FORMATIVE INFLUENCES IN THE EARLY LIFE OF HENRY PHILIP TAPPAN

BY CHARLES M. PERRY, Ph. D.

(Professor of Philosophy in the University of Oklahoma)

DR. TAPPAN writes: "On the banks of the Hudson, a hundred miles above the City of New York, there is an ancient Dutch town, which my ancestors, with other immigrants from Holland, settled, and where they quietly throve for several generations. Here before the days of swift sloops and schooners, and especially before the days of steamboats, and when those old, tub-shaped vessels were in vogue which one may yet see lying about in Rotterdam and other towns of the mother country, it was customary, before undertaking a voyage to the great city on the island of Manhattan, where the Hudson sweeps into a broad and placid harbor ere it

In the October 1925 issue of the Magazine attention was called to the researches of Dr. Charles Perry relative to the life and work of Henry Philip Tappan, first president of the University of Michigan. Some progress has been made, and this article represents Dr. Perry's findings to date respecting Tappan's early life. It will be followed from time to time by contributions dealing with his subsequent career, in particular with his incumbency at Michigan.

Dr. James B. Angell said of Tappan that he was "the largest man that ever appeared on the Michigan campus." Andrew D. White, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of him as having created the first true university in America. The late professors D'Ooge and Demmon spoke of him with enthusiasm and affection. Yet the truth is that among living alumni of the University very little is known about Dr. Tappan. The number of those who knew him personally is becoming extremely small. It seems therefore that the time has come to gather the available material together and write his life.

Some years ago the author of the above sketch wrote a doctoral dissertation on "The Philosophy of Henry Philip Tappan of the University of Michigan," and it was the author's intention that some day it should be enlarged into a biography of the man. Alumni of the University, especially citizens of Michigan, can perhaps help materially in the research for this project. The Michigan Historical Commission as the official agency of the state to promote historical research in the Michigan field will be pleased to act as a sort of clearing house for this purpose and would like to hear from anyone who can furnish data or clues that may lead to the discovery of data along this line.—Ed.

meets the sea, to make a formal and serious leave-taking of one's relatives, friends, and neighbors: nay, the prudent and peace-loving inhabitants deemed it expedient to adjust all matters of business that might contain elements of dissention to those who should come after them; to make their wills, to unburthen their consciences and in fine, to prepare for the contingencies of no ordinary adventure, and for an absence of no ordinary duration. . . . Many days and often weeks, were occupied by the passage along the bold shores of Esopus, through the mighty Highlands with their cloud-capped peaks, over the broad expanse of the Tappan Sea, along the base of the far-stretching Pallisades, and so down, until the distant shores of New-Jersey came in sight. Many perils of changing winds, and of winding and adverse currents, had to be encountered. Sometimes it was necessary to cast anchor and await a favorable breeze and sometimes expeditions were made on shore for fruits and vegetables, and other fresh provisions. We are amused at the accounts which the old men give us of the olden time."¹

Whence came these worthy ancestors who settled in the land of Esopus? Professor Frieze in his *Memorial Discourse* makes the statement that Tappan's father "was Major Peter Tappan, a descendant of the Tappans of Lorraine; a family of Huguenots that had taken refuge in Holland at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes."² As Professor Frieze was a warm personal friend of Tappan, it is likely that this tradition came from the Tappan family. This would seem to make him a descendant of some of those "poor Palatines" who were transported by the British Government from Holland to America in 1708 and 1709 and settled near Rhinebeck,³ where Henry Philip Tappan was born. This assumption is supported by the fact that in 1718 one hundred and forty of these colonists were settled by the Governor of the State in Ryn Beck.⁴

¹ Tappan, *A Step from the New World to the Old and Back Again*, I, 18-19.

² Frieze, *A Memorial Discourse*, 11.

³ Morse, *Historic Old Rhinebeck*, 43-44.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 48.

It is much to be doubted, however, if this is the truth of the matter. In the *Genealogy of Southern New York*, which is more likely to be true, we get a different story. According to that authority, the first member of the Tappan family to come to this country was Jurian Teunisse Tappan, "glasemaecker," who was born in Holland about 1600 and came to America about 1630. He is described as being a devout member of the Dutch Church and being kind to the poor and to the Indians. Aside from conducting large operations in real estate, he kept an inn from 1654 to 1677. By this account Tappan's first American ancestor came to America fifty-five years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Presumably in the direct line of Henry Philip Tappan's descent, Tunis Tappan was the son of Jurian Teunisse Tappan. He was born at Albany about 1635 and died before 1661. Christopher Tappan, who lived some time later, was said to have been a son of this Tunis Tappan, at any rate he was probably a brother of a Tunis Tappan of Kingston who was unquestionably a grandson of Jurian Teunisse. Christopher settled at Esopus. Peter Tappan, son of Christopher, was born 1716, and also lived at Esopus. His daughter, Cornelia, married Governor George Clinton of later Revolutionary and political fame. Christopher, son of this Peter Tappan, was born at Esopus in 1742 and died in 1826. He lived in grand style, kept open house, entertained many public men, and conducted an Anti-Federalist paper in post-Revolutionary days. His son Peter was the "Major Peter Tappan" who was the father of Henry Philip Tappan.⁵ Peter was born in 1767 at Kingston, entered military service at the age of 16 on the staff of his uncle, Major-General and Governor George Clinton, was commissioned second lieutenant at 17 in the second regiment of the Continental Artillery. In 1786 he married Ann DeWitt, daughter of Colonel DeWitt and Blandina (Du Bois) DeWitt. Of this marriage seven children were born, the youngest of whom was Henry Philip Tappan, who was born in 1805.⁶

⁵ *Genealogy of Southern New York*, I, 222-224.

⁶ *Ibid*, 224.

On his mother's side Tappan was descended from the ancient family of the DeWitts of Holland. Charles DeWitt, father of Peter Tappan's wife, was a son of Johannes DeWitt; Johannes was a son of Andriez DeWitt.⁷ Andriez was the son of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt who was a kinsman of John and Cornelius DeWitt, John DeWitt being the Grand Pensioner of Holland, the opponent of William of Orange.⁸

Of this ancestry Tappan was very proud. Of John DeWitt he says: "A pure, highminded and unyielding patriot and republican, and a man whose mind clearly foresaw what consequences must arise from the constant elevation of the Orange party to a power which undefined was practically little short of sovereign and monarchical; and warned, too, by the direct attack which William II had made upon the liberties of Holland, he set himself deliberately and with fixed purpose to limit the dangerous prerogatives of this family, to make its members the useful servants instead of the ambitious rulers of the state, and to infuse fresh life and vigor into the constitutional rights of his country."

"His death added one more to the martyrs of freedom: but his name, his character, his example, and his principles, remain as immortal seeds to germinate in new republics, when thrones of despots have fallen into ruins."⁹

Tappan was also profoundly loyal to Holland as his fatherland. He gloried in the defence of the Dutch against the Spaniards. Holland was dear to him as the refuge of those who had fled the tyranny and bigotry of the Stuarts.¹⁰ Furthermore it had contributed richly to the founding and growth of America.¹¹ He even claims that we are indebted to Holland for the idea of a federal state.¹²

In a transport of affection he exclaims: "Little Republic of Holland, lying upon the edge of the ocean, if thy enemies have in their pride and blindness compared thee to an oyster

⁷ Ulster County, N. Y., *Wills*, II, 24-25.

⁸ Cutter, *Central New York Genealogy*, I, 6.

⁹ Tappan, *A Step from the New World to the Old and Back Again*, I, 288-293.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 294.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 294-5.

¹² *Ibid.*, 295-6.

in a bank of mud, thou hast given to the world a pearl worth more than the ancient empire of the Caesars!"¹³

This love of the home land and his sense of his relation with some of its most heroic figures doubtless contributed to his sense of his own worth. The pride with which he tells the story of the DeWitts in his book of European travel manifests his feeling of identity with a great tradition. It would not have required much imagination in the fifties of last century to see the old Grand Pensionary of Holland walking the streets of Ann Arbor.

His family connections on this side of the ocean also contributed a rich inheritance. His people participated in the social and political life of the Patroon families of New York State. They were used to keeping open house, entertaining on a generous scale, and taking a hand in public affairs—especially did they take a prominent part in the Revolution. From these associations Tappan acquired as a boy the independence belonging to a ruling class, as many of the good people of Michigan learned later greatly to their discomfort. It is likely also that he acquired from his home circle his uncritical reverence for the leaders of the Revolution.

Henry Philip Tappan was born at Rhinebeck, a small village on the east side of the Hudson about a hundred miles from New York City. He is recorded in the Alumni records of Union College as having resided at Marbelton, a small town near Kingston, at the time when he entered college. It is probable that his early years were spent in the neighborhood of Kingston, Esopus, and Rhinebeck.

His boyhood was passed in the afterglow of the Revolutionary War very much the same as the American boys of the seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century lived in the exploits of the Civil War. Revolutionary soldiers were many of them in their prime, holding office and figuring in various ways as influential citizens. It will be remembered that Tappan's own father had been a major in Artillery. Old

¹³ *Ibid.*, 296.

soldiers with wooden legs and other disabilities were ever ready to recount exploits of valiant deeds and narrow escapes. Often the village infidel or wag was a captain or a colonel.

It is recounted in the story of Rhinebeck how Captain De Hart insisted on burying his old war horse with military honors. Great preparations were made for the funeral and on the day appointed two or three companies of militia assembled full plumed, each member wearing crape on his left arm. Forming a hollow square about the wagon, the Captain following as chief mourner, they proceeded to the burial place with martial music. Arrived at their destination they buried the horse in full panoply. Apropos of the proceeding, the Captain aroused the Dutch population by asserting that horses have souls as well as people, especially good horses.¹⁴

There was also a theological touch in the story of Rhinebeck characteristic of the time. In 1800 Dominie Romeyn of the old Dutch Church of Rhinebeck refused to give the name of Thomas Jefferson to a child in baptism, insisting on naming it "John" and giving as his reason that Jefferson was an infidel. John Adams, Jefferson's opponent, was a Federalist, as was Dominie Romeyn.¹⁵

Stirring were the scenes of Tappan's young days. Nothing was more typical of the times and of that part of New York State than the stage-coach. The New York Post of February 13, 1803, contains the following advertisement: "New York and Albany Mail Stage leaves New York every morning at 6 o'clock, lodges at Peckskill and Rhinebeck, and arrives in Albany on the third day. Fare of each passenger through \$8, and 6d. per mile for way passengers. For seats apply to Wm. Vandervoort, No. 43, corner of Cortland and Greenwich streets, New York, and of T. Witmore, Albany. Potter, Hyatt & Company."¹⁶

¹⁴ Morse, *Historic Old Rhinebeck*, 288-290.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, 242.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 319.

The stage drivers were a dignified and interesting class of men. They were intrusted with important and delicate messages to physicians and business men and from husbands to wives and from wives to husbands. They had a characteristic mode of speech, terse and quaint, and were credited with "good horse sense." Hank Pultz of Rhinebeck was reputed to have driven a hundred thousand miles. In winter they wore bear-skin caps, vast great coats, and heavy long-legged boots. And their equipages were no less of triumphs. The horses were fine; the harness heavy, brass-trimmed, with ivory rings. The great, thundering coaches were clean and newly painted.

Traveling by stage was a rare experience. The traveler witnessed the round of work on the farm, the succession of crops, learned the names of grasses and grains, saw the flight of rabbits, squirrels, woodchucks, and foxes. He heard the screech of the owl, the snarl of the catamount, the singing of birds. In the hills he saw by the wayside the watering trough, a log of wood hollowed out Indian fashion like a dug-out, filled with cool, pure water from a hill-side spring, while on the flats the friendly pump supplied the same need. In villages along the way the stages would stop occasionally for an hour, letting the passengers get out to stretch their legs and possibly buy some product of local handicraft.¹⁷

These coaches were unquestionably among the stirring sights of Tappan's childhood; later we may think of him taking the stage to the school where he was teaching; and he may have gone as a through passenger on the great journey to Union College at Schenectady. Though he has left no written impressions of these days we know from his account of his travels in Europe that when he took this journey he must have been delicately sensitive to the beauty of the scenes along the way and to their historical associations. We know also that he must have been keenly alive to the dramatic significance of the occasion in his own experience.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 322-324.

It is difficult to determine what Tappan's schooling was. A biographical sketch in the *Journal of Education*¹⁸ states that he was educated at home and at "Greenfield Academy." Though his family were people of considerable culture and sterling qualities, it is hard to say what he studied or how far he went. As to the academy, "Greenfield" was undoubtedly a misreading of "Greenville," as the former does not appear at any time among the academies reported to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, while the latter does,¹⁹ and, moreover, Tappan gave his academy as "Greenville" when he registered at the Auburn Theological Seminary (See Letter of September 21, 1925, from Librarian at Auburn). In 1817 the Regents of the University made a regulation that academies must teach the entrance requirements for college in order to receive state aid, the money being distributed on the basis of the number of pupils pursuing such subjects. These entrance requirements were, Latin involving the ability to read Virgil, Greek including the Greek Testament, and Arithmetic.²⁰ It is to be presumed that Greenville came under this regulation. If so, Tappan's early education covered those subjects. At best his training is open to conjecture.

Whatever schooling he got, it soon proved useful. His father by an unfavorable turn of affairs was reduced suddenly from affluence to comparative want. Thrown thus on his own resources at the early age of fourteen to earn his further education, he took up teaching. Of his experience in this field we have no record, but at the end of two years he had earned enough to enable him to enter Union College.

The college at this time was still young. It had been founded by the united efforts of the several leading denominations of Christians and from this fact had received its title of "Union." When Tappan entered, it had been for twenty years under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalt Nott whose administration lasted for sixty-two years. Dr. Nott was one of the

¹⁸ *Journal of Education*, XIII, 451.

¹⁹ *The Academy System of the State of New York*, G. F. Miller, 90.

²⁰ *Ibid*, 101-102.

greatest of American College Presidents. The only other outstanding man on the faculty was Alonzo Potter, later Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, who was Professor of Mathematics and natural philosophy from 1821 to 1826.

Of the course at Union ^{College} ten or twelve years earlier, Francis Wayland has the following to say: "The instructors were able, and (for that time) well informed in their various departments. Many of them have attained eminence in their several professions. But the course was very limited. Chemistry was scarcely born; electricity was a plaything; algebra was studied for six weeks; and geology was named only to be laughed at. I soon hurried into studies which I could not understand, and in which I had little interest. I was a pretty good reciter of what I understood dimly, or not at all. I studied Kames' Elements and Stewart on the mind, and heard essays of older students on these and kindred topics, with a vague notion that if I were older I could do the same thing, but that at present it was out of the question for me to understand and reason about these subjects as they did."²¹

According to the "term bill" of a member of the class of 1830, five years after Tappan graduated, the Freshman course at Union consisted almost exclusively of Latin and Greek; the classical course for the Sophomore year required, in addition to Latin and Greek, Logic, Algebra, Rhetoric, and Geometry; the Junior year, in addition to Latin and Greek, Blair's Lectures, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Conic Sections, Political Economy; the Senior year, Intellectual Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Kames and Lectures on Chemistry, Hebrew, Lectures on Elements of Criticism, Chemistry, Botany and Mineralogy. Lectures were given during the course, on Political Economy, Moral Philosophy and evidences of Christianity, Rhetoric and Oratory, and Natural Philosophy. The lack of modern language is notice-

²¹ Wayland, *Memoirs*, 31-32.

able and the equipment for scientific training was undoubtedly meager, but a man of ability could have gotten a good college course out of these offerings.

As we have it on the authority of Dr. Frieze that Tappan was one of the three students in which Dr. Nott took special pride,²² it is desirable that we notice the life and character of Dr. Nott. He came from Connecticut about the beginning of the 19th century to preach the gospel in Cherry Valley, New York. His success in that place was so marked that he was soon called to the pastorate of the most prominent Presbyterian church in Albany. From there he went to the Presidency of Union College.

Nott's ideas upon discipline may have something to do with the forming of Tappan's attitude toward the subject. The older man underwent a marked change of opinion during his administration. Writing in 1804 he said: "Our students, like those of the Moravian schools, are to be entirely separated from the great world. The president is to lodge in college, and board in common with his family, as are all the other officers of the faculty. Each class belongs to the family of the officer who instructs them, and, in our dining hall is preserved all the decorum, ceremony, and politeness of refined domestic life. Not the least disorder is allowed in or about the edifice. From prayers, from church, from recitation, such a thing as absence is unknown. The week is completely filled with collegiate, the Sabbath with religious, exercises. On the latter day no student ever goes from the yard except to church, and even then he walks with his professor in precession, sits with him, and with him returns. Perhaps no college has ever furnished such complete security to the manners and morals of youth or a course more likely to insure a thorough education. Strangers visit us with interest, and leave us, astonished at the order, punctuality, and diligence which prevail." But in 1854 he had evidently arrived at a more liberal position for he writes as follows: "Little reliance has been placed on

²² Frieze, *A Memorial Discourse*, 13.

appeals to the principle of fear. Emulation has been appealed to, and to an extent that has sometimes proved injurious. But latterly moral and religious instruction, the sense of honor, and the love of knowledge, have been principally relied on; whilst the chief concern has been to teach the young men to bring themselves under the rule of inward principle rather than that of outward fear or restraint."²³ The latter position was that at which the more advanced educators had arrived at the middle of the 19th century. Dr. Nott was probably somewhere between these two positions when Tappan was under his instruction.

The kind of teaching which Tappan received from Dr. Nott is pictured in the following description of the latter's method: "The name 'text book' was so far appropriate, that it was really a book of texts, or of a multitude of themes which the teacher wished to present and amplify—themes involving instruction of the highest import to the young men gathered around him. The lesson was not a bald recitation of a particular part of the author under discussion—still less was it a mere question and answer exercise. Some particular theme would be suggested by the chapter relating to physics perhaps, or to mental philosophy, or to morals, or to political economy. The student would be asked to give his views upon the matter. One after another would they thus be called to state their opinions. Then the teacher would give a resumé of these several views, often variant, and bring order out of the seeming chaos—presenting the question in a lucid aspect, making it striking, with apposite illustrations, and impressing it with cogent arguments expressed in well chosen, forcible words. The topic selected would, sometimes, seem quite alien to the matter of the lesson; but one full of interest, and so treated as to fix all its suggestions in the memory. It was the teacher's aim to lead young men to think for themselves, to become self-reliant, to distrust mere authority, where this stood in the place of independent investigation; to develop

²³ *Van Santvoord*, 150.

their own manhood, and then, in good time, to go forth, strong, resolute, and hopeful to the impending life-struggle." ²⁴

✓
on "with" Francis Wayland, who attended Union ten years earlier than Tappan conveys the same impression of Dr. Nott, though speaking less enthusiastically about other influences around the College. The recitations of Dr. Nott were of the nature of conversational lectures. After a brief recitation of the text, he occupied the remaining time in animated discussion on subjects connected with the lesson. Sometimes he examined and either confirmed, refuted, or illustrated the author; sometimes he showed the consequences which flowed from the truth enunciated, and applied it to the various forms of individual, social, and political life. Sometimes he relieved the discussion by appropriate anecdotes. On every suitable occasion he urged upon us a strict adherence to moral principle, and the necessity of religion in order to true success in the life that now is, as well as in that which is to come. His recitations were a pleasure which no student was willing to lose. We then began to think ourselves men, for we had then first found out how to form judgments for ourselves on men and things, and on the events which were transpiring around us." ²⁵

Dr. Nott's enthusiasm for natural science doubtless had considerable influence over Tappan's interest in scientific method. Apparently without knowing much about research, Nott was prophetic regarding its possibilities. In his Phi Beta Kappa address in 1824 he gave his imagination free rein and predicted mutual signalings between all parts of God's Kingdom. In this address he mentioned Sir Humphrey Davy and La Place. It may have been due to his interest in science, or it may have been due to his pedagogical sense, or his statesmanship, that he introduced the "scientific" course at Union. At any rate, Tappan was in close contact with a man who sensed the possibilities of science.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 133.

²⁵ Wayland, *Memoirs*, 36.

Dr. Nott's religious position was probably more significant in his relation to Tappan than anything else. The following appears in his biography: "During the controversies in the Presbyterian Church, he quietly maintained the views which have been called "Old School," or substantially as they are held at Princeton; but he could not go with the measures on either side, which led to that disruption he so greatly deplored, and for the healing of which, now so happily accomplished, he gave the latest labors of his life. The firmness of Dr. Nott's theology was due to its being so strongly grounded on a scriptural anthropology, and buttressed, as we may say, by a *fact* which history does not permit us to doubt. He had a strong belief in human *depravity*—total, he would not have hesitated to call it, if regard be had not so much to degree as to its *universality*, its predominance in every man, and, to some extent, in all human action, except as changed or affected by divine grace. He held, as a fearful reality, the doctrine of the birth-sin as inherited from the First Adam. He believed sorrowfully, that there was in each individual a great evil which Christ alone, the Second Adam could ever heal."

This did not mean, however, that he was not tolerant. "He had nothing Edwardean about him." ²⁶ With reference to the Unitarian controversy he said in a letter: "I would not deny my Savior to avoid even martyrdom, but it is not necessary to assert the divinity in words and forms which the Bible has not sanctioned. Even 'Unitarian' and 'Trinitarian,' and 'Persons in the God-head,' whether one or three, are modes of expression, ancient indeed, but more recent than the form of sound words which you are bound in conscience to adhere to." As we learn that Dr. Nott had great influence upon Tappan we may assume that the religious was not the least part of it.

Upon leaving Union, Tappan entered the Theological Seminary at Auburn. As he had had Hebrew he entered Auburn

²⁶ *Ibid*, 226.

in the middle class. The course for the middle year consisted of Didactic Theology, Biblical Antiquities, Canon of Scripture, Principles of Interpretation, Hebrew and New Testament continued. The senior year covered Polemick and Pastoral Theology including Composition of Sermons, Ecclesiastical History and Church government, Principles of Interpretation continued. Speaking and composition was pursued throughout the course.²⁷

A good idea of the influences under which he came at Auburn can be gained from the lectures of James Richards, who was Professor of Christian Theology at the time. Richards displayed several conservative qualities. He adhered, for instance, to the doctrines of "election" and "effectual calling." "The doctrine of our church," he says, "and as we believe the doctrine of the Bible is, that God hath preordained some to everlasting life, while he has for some holy and wise design left the rest of mankind to perish in their sins."²⁸ "The *elect*," he states in another place, "are a well-defined class in the Scriptures. They are that portion of Adam's race which were given to Christ in the covenant of redemption, as the fruit of his toil and bloody sweat."²⁹ He also showed a tincture of Scotch thinking by asserting that "It is a law of our constitution, to believe a subject where we find a property, and a property where we find a subject,"³⁰ and expressing a reliance upon the "dictates of commonsense."³¹ The same allegiance is manifested in his opposition to Berkeley. But Richards was in some ways a liberal. He had studied under Timothy Dwight and thus had come within the influence of the more liberal of the orthodox divines.³² The sense of the efficiency of "second causes,"³³ which he may have acquired from Reid and his successors or from Dwight, was a clear advance in the general awakening from the spell of Edwards. And he

²⁷ Letter from Librarian of Auburn Theological Seminary, Sept. 21, 1925.

²⁸ Richards, *Lectures* (Gridley Edition), 330.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 336.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 174.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 178.

³² *Annals of the American Pulpit*, 101.

³³ Richards, *Lectures*, 222.

has a modern sound when he explains "native depravity" in terms of inheritance or the principle that like produces like.³⁴ Richards was, moreover, a leader among the New School men in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church in 1837. It is doubtful, however, if he had much influence upon Tappan, as the latter, though he had a copy of Richard's lectures in his collection (Minnesota-Library), acknowledges no indebtedness to him, and Dr. Frieze does not mention him in the Memorial Discourse.

From the standpoint of the older disciplines Tappan must have had a good college education. He was evidently weak in modern language, and his science had been received by the lecture and text book methods, but Latin, Greek and Mathematics had been well represented. His theological instruction seems to have adhered to traditional lines, "Didactic Theology," "Biblical Geography, chronology, and History" and the like. When he left the Theological Seminary he was evidently still in the thrall of Edwards and his followers.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 250-301.

DR. STODDARD RECALLS THE DAYS OF
PRESIDENT TAPPAN

BY JAMES L. SMITH

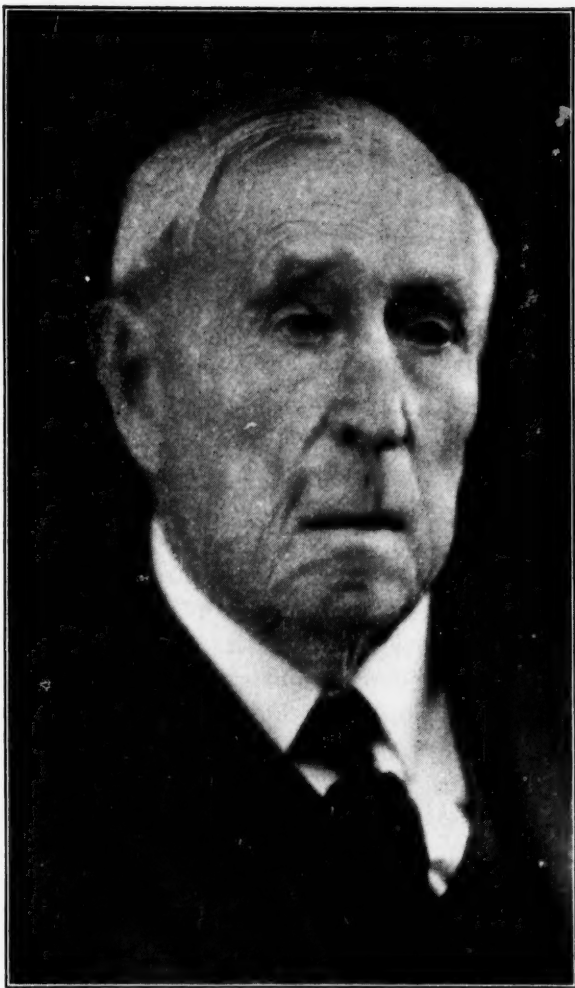
(Editor of the *Muskegon Observer*, collaborating with Dr. John Parker Stoddard, of Muskegon, oldest living graduate of the University of Michigan)

DESPITE the fact that it is now seventy years since Dr. John Parker Stoddard of Muskegon left the Jackson County farm of his father and enrolled as a student in the then small university of Michigan, his recollection of the days when Henry Philip Tappan was successfully inaugurating the experiment of a state university in this country are vivid and clear.

Dr. Stoddard entered the University in 1855 when a few months more than twenty years old and graduated in 1859, and is believed to be the dean of living alumni of the great Michigan school. Six years later he returned and took a course in medicine. After practicing in Jackson he came to Muskegon forty-five years ago. In 1891 he moved to Florida, but after living in different parts of the country and after his family, consisting of his wife and a son and daughter had died, he returned to Muskegon several years ago and entered the Thomas Hume Home for Old People.

Dr. Stoddard might be described as a critical admirer of Dr. Tappan. He learned to respect him as an educator and as an outspoken man, fearless in the expression of his opinion. The university atmosphere was stimulating at the time. The opinions and ideas of men on the faculty were freely discussed, and like other students young Stoddard measured Dr. Tappan by his own standards created by the student discussions.

Says Dr. Stoddard, "Dr. Tappan was highly respected as an educator by the students. His Saturday morning addresses to the assembled students were always interesting. He was quite positive in his statements, but always seemed anxious to stimulate thought. Sometimes he varied his talks regarding



DR. JOHN P. STODDARD

At the age of 91. From a photograph made specially for this article
by A. E. Melrose, and furnished by James L. Smith,
Muskegon Observer



the university and its work by a talk on the German universities and other topics with which he was familiar."

A feature of the University life which Dr. Tappan succeeded in introducing during the last two years in which Dr. Stoddard was a student, was military drills in charge of a major of the United States Army, detailed by the West Point authorities for the purpose. Attendance at the drills was not compulsory, but a considerable number of the students availed themselves of the opportunity. Only four hours a week was devoted to this exercise, the only form of athletics sponsored by the University at that time. There was a drill almost every day, and I believe it was very beneficial. Certainly the exercise benefitted the entire body of students instead of only the robust who are eligible for contests as is practically the case now. When not engaged in drilling, the major was employed as an instructor in physics.

The military drilling doubtless was valuable to many a student who afterwards served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Among those who drilled were Claudius B. Grant, afterwards a Civil War officer and later a Supreme Court Justice, also General Byron M. Cutcheon and others who attained distinction in the national service.

The popular and almost universal form of athletics or exercise in the days of Tappan was walking, "hikes" as they would be called nowadays. "There were few bathtubs then," says Dr. Stoddard, "and a trip on foot to a favorite pool in the Huron river combined a cheerful walk and a needed bath. Soft ball and cricket were played to some extent. While Dr. Tappan was quite liberal in his views at a time when people were more orthodox religiously and held more conservative views on most subjects, he was aristocratic in his demeanor. He was over six feet tall, stood very erect, walked with a rather long stride, swinging his cane, wore a soft hat with a fairly broad brim, and was invariably accompanied by a yellowish dun-colored dog.

A valuable adjunct of the University in its earlier days which was organized during the incumbency of Dr. Tappan, was a lyceum lecture course which brought to Ann Arbor some of the ablest men of the nation. The lectures were held in the Methodist Church, which had the only large auditorium in Ann Arbor. In 1859 the large Union School auditorium was opened and was then used for lectures. During the four years Dr. Stoddard attended the University he had the privilege of hearing Edward Everett's celebrated lecture on Washington, as well as such notables in the literary and public world as Ralph Waldo Emerson, George William Curtis, Starr King and Bayard Taylor. A brother of Bayard Taylor attended the University for a time. He was an early sacrifice of the Civil War.

From eighteen to twenty lectures were given each season, thus giving the students quite a repast in intellectual food in addition to that absorbed from books and professors. "And we had some very able men on the faculty, too," says Dr. Stoddard, who recalls as one of his instructors Alexander Winchell, the noted scientist who won an international reputation and whose books are still read. A popular instructor was Professor Williams, a big jolly fellow, originally an Episcopalian minister, and a great favorite because of his wit and good nature. Dr. Frieze, professor of Latin, is recalled as a man of great ability.

Students lived the simple life in the days of Tappan. Living was exceedingly cheap. The fourth floor of the north wing of the old main building was rented to students for dormitory purposes. For a room with a bedstead and a stove \$5 was charged for the university year. The students had to furnish the bedding. Dr. Stoddard and a chum rented a room jointly. Good day board cost \$2 a week—twenty-one meals.

Dr. Stoddard to whom we owe these reminiscences, belongs to old New England stock later transplanted into New York State. His father, Dr. Samson Stoddard, settled in Jackson,

then or soon afterwards known as Jacksonopolis, in 1830. Dr. Samson Stoddard was the first county clerk of Jackson County. In that city on February 22, 1835, his son John Parker was born. Soon afterwards the family moved to a farm near Concord, Jackson County. The mother of Dr. John P. Stoddard was also a New Yorker, her maiden name being Sarah Maria Blake. She died in 1854.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is nearing his ninety-first birthday Dr. Stoddard is in excellent health and takes a keen interest in public affairs. Old age has mellowed his views, he admits, but nevertheless he has not been in the past and is not now a "trailer in." Last February the Medical Society of Muskegon gave him a dinner reception which wonderfully pleased the venerable physician.

LITTLE JOURNEYS IN JOURNALISM

MICHAEL J. DEE

BY GEORGE B. CATLIN

LIBRARIAN DETROIT NEWS

MICHIGAN journalism has enlisted the varied talents of many notable men who became famous in their time. Some of them were lured away to New York, Boston and other large cities to make national reputations and presently they joined the innumerable caravan of forgotten geniuses. These men were potent influences in their time through their faculty for shaping public opinion. It may be said that most of the notable reform measures of the past and the promotions of education, charities and public institutions were brought about through their power of leadership and skill in propaganda.

Of all the editorial writers who have figured in Michigan journalism it may be said that Michael J. Dee, for more than thirty years connected with the *Detroit News*, stands in a class by himself. Mr. Dee was born in the ancient little city of Clonmel in Tipperary County, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1844. Clonmel was also the birthplace of Lawrence Sterne. His parents were compelled to leave Ireland during the famine

This is the first of a series of biographical sketches of notable Michigan newspaper men, which will be written as far as possible by men and women who knew personally and well the subjects of their sketches. The next sketch will present a western Michigan man who was well known to the newspaper fraternity of a generation ago.

In earlier issues have appeared: "Carl Schurz in Michigan," by Edward G. Holden (Jan., 1918); "Harry Coleman," by Howard Fitzgerald (July, 1918); "Early Country Newspaper Publishers in Michigan," by John W. Fitzgerald (Jan., 1925).

Several sketches have been published in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, by Joseph Greusel, J. C. Holmes, William Stocking, A. S. Kedzie, George H. Torrey, S. B. McCracken, Thomas S. Applegate, William E. Quimby, Benjamin L. Baxter, and others. Most recent of these is the very pleasing general sketch, "Prominent Newspaper Men in Michigan," by William Stocking of Detroit, in Vol. 39.

The inception of the present series owes much to Mr. John W. Fitzgerald, of St. Johns, veteran newspaper publisher who has known intimately the prominent figures in the Michigan newspaper world during the last half century and to whose interest and encouragement the Michigan History Magazine owes a large debt of gratitude.—Ed.

years which soon followed and like most of the refugees they came to America seeking better conditions. They settled in Detroit in a cottage near the present site of the county building and the boy with his brothers attended a school conducted by the Christian Brothers in the basement of old Ste. Anne's church on the west side of Bates Street between Larned and Congress streets. The course of study for boys who were expected to enter some useful trade fell somewhat short of the modern high school course and as soon as he was old enough Mr. Dee was apprenticed to a tin-smith, after the fashion of the time, to learn the trade. In those days a tin-smith was commonly termed a "tinker."

The ambitious young Irish lad found no enthusiasm in this trade which offered scant opportunities for self-improvement, and perhaps the common expression that any utterly worthless thing was "not worth a tinker's dam" caused him to shift to a printing office where he could always find something to read in his leisure moments and the pay of a printer was larger. In those days most of the skilled printers were "journeymen" in a very literal sense. They could find work at once in any large town and there was no other trade which offered so favorable an opportunity for seeing the world. His apprenticeship was begun in the printing shop of Orrin S. Gulley, or rather Allen & Gulley at 118 Woodward Avenue.

Dee worked continuously at the printer's trade until 1869. He was then nearly 25 years of age. He had read all the books, newspapers and periodicals he could lay hands upon and had developed a remarkable memory for all that he had read or heard. Like every other printer he had an ambition to become an editor and publisher, so he induced his brother William to unite with him in the venture of publishing a religious paper, which seemed to require the least investment of capital and to promise some local support. In that year they launched *The Western Catholic*, which was printed by David Barry & Co., with M. J. and W. Dee as editors and proprietors. In January 1872, seeking a larger field, they moved it

to Chicago. Before the end of the year M. J. Dee came back to Detroit and his brother William remained in Chicago where he became a successful business man. During the life of the *Western Catholic* a Vatican Council was held in Rome and M. J. Dee wrote several articles, distinctly ultramontane in tone, in which he criticized certain American prelates for their opposition to the doctrine of infallibility.

One of these articles was so spirited and so brilliant that it was translated into Italian and reprinted in the Roman organ of the Papacy, much to the amusement of the American bishops who knew its source. Back in Detroit Mr. Dee found employment on the staff of the *Daily Union* which had been started as a cheap afternoon newspaper with the backing of Col. John Atkinson, John G. Hawley, Thomas Didymus Hawley, W. H. Thompson and M. H. Godfrey. The *Daily Union* managed to live but was not a pronounced success. In 1873 James E. Scripps, who had been long associated with the *Detroit Tribune*, sold out his interest to make his own venture with a cheap afternoon newspaper which he launched as the *Detroit News* on August 23. It was his idea to make a paper which would be cheap enough in price to have a large street sale, which would publish the news in carefully condensed form, and which would embody certain features of the *Springfield Republican* and of the *New York Evening Post*.

Mr. Scripps had a pretty accurate notion as to the capabilities of every newspaperman in Detroit at that time and he chose for his local editor M. J. Dee whom he regarded as brilliant but erratic. Under his personal restraint he figured that Mr. Dee would prove a very valuable acquisition.

In the 1870's, and for some time previous, Detroit newspapers had been more or less in leash, because most of them were dependent upon the backing of influential men who exercised a rather close control over their political parties. Most of them were either capitalists or representatives of capital. They had been accustomed to dictate nominations to the men who ran the political conventions, to insure to the candidates

of their choosing the ardent and unwavering support of the newspapers to which they gave support, and to subject opposing candidates to bitter attacks through the same medium. When the *Detroit Tribune* broke from their control and asserted some measure of independence, the masterful men who had formerly controlled its policies withdrew all support, imported a group of talented men from the East and founded the *Detroit Post* to represent them.

Newspapers sold at five cents a copy, and the yearly subscription rate ranged from \$12 to \$18 a year. As a consequence, not one of them had a circulation of 3,000 copies and their advertising space was of corresponding value. The newspaper proprietors who backed the successful political party and obeyed the political bosses were compensated out of the campaign contributions and by the bestowal of the office of postmaster, collector of internal revenue or some other office which would provide a good living.

The *News* from the first adopted a policy of political independence. Mr. Dee was associated with a small but unusually capable staff which was trained to condense both local and telegraph news, while Mr. Dee made the editorial page attractive and interesting by his pungent and forceful editorials which seldom exceeded a paragraph in length. He avoided the heavy, ponderous and prosy style of the prevalent political editorial, and published opinions regarding local affairs that commanded attention. Most of his editorials were written on the impulse of the moment. Sometimes he saw that he had taken a hasty view of the matter discussed and next day would voice his better judgment. For this he was criticised, and his common reply to such criticisms was that it was only the cowardice of little minds that made men afraid to change their opinions, and also that each and every edition of the *News* was to be considered as a separate publication quite detached from any that had been previously issued.

The older papers had been cautious respecters of persons, and all notable and influential men in business and politics

had been regarded as immune from criticism. The *News* in the hands of Mr. Dee treated all men alike, and this policy had the effect of shocking the heretofore immunes. As a result the *News* was much discussed and criticised about town. People bought it on the streets to an extent never before experienced in Detroit. For a time it thrived under the denunciations of the "unco guid." It began to circulate abroad in the State, and the price of two cents for a paper of small size which contained the news in condensed form, sparkling editorial comments, and a little good miscellany, gave it a steadily increasing popularity which has been maintained through all the vicissitudes of more than half a century.

Mr. Dee was a man who believed in the utmost freedom of thought and action within the confines of law, and instead of waiting to see what the popular idea might be regarding any question and then adopting it as a policy, he set out to shape public opinion and assumed a role of leadership. Whenever the common council, the State Legislature, local executives or others in authority were acting, as he believed, contrary to a sane public policy, he was instant in his attack, and the *News* began to be feared and respected for its positive opinions which, though they might be mistaken, were always sincere and honestly independent. Now and then his love for controversy led him into indiscretions, as did his positive beliefs in certain cases where only suspicions were warranted. The result was a number of costly libel suits.

The body of Martha Whitla, a young woman of indiscretions, was found in the river and there was evidence of criminal malpractice. The reporters under Mr. Dee's direction traced her movements. Her recent association with Hugh Peoples was revealed in such a way that Peoples sued the *News* for libel. Mr. Dee then produced more evidence which led to his trial for murder, which ended in an acquittal. Mr. Dee always spoke of the case regretfully, saying that it was a grievous mistake but made in all sincerity.

Fifty years ago newspapers enjoyed far more latitude than at present and Mr. Dee occasionally ran the risk of discipline for contempt of court, even the Supreme Court of the State when he felt that its rulings were unjust. He had the greatest respect for the legal ability of Justice Thomas M. Cooley, perhaps the greatest legal mind of Michigan, but when he brought together a series of decisions denying compensation for loss of life and limb at the hands of the rail-ways on the common ground of contributory negligence and the fellow servant clause, he became prejudiced toward Justice Cooley and made such a parade of his rulings in such cases at the next election that the great judge was defeated by Allan B. Morse, who was then a rather obscure attorney of Ionia. Mr. Dee

When Senator James McMillan made his first venture in political life as a candidate for the United States Senate, the late George V. H. Northrop, "nestor of the Detroit bar" and a prominent democratic leader, criticised the McMillan candidacy as a piece of effrontery, intimating that there were many native Detroiters of greater ability who were entitled to first consideration. Mr. Dee replied to this unexpected attack by citing the business career of Mr. McMillan, who had been most active in the promotion of industry and transportation in Detroit for many years, contrasting it with Mr. Lothrop's record as a lawyer and landowner who had done little toward the promotion of Detroit. This attack upon one of the most prominent men of the city was regarded as *les majeste* in some quarters but the array of facts seemed to justify it in the majority opinion. Mr. Dee

The *News* under Mr. Dee's direction was an enthusiastic promoter of the purchase of Belle Isle. The project was carried into effect despite the opposition of many influential men who had other park sites to sell and who attempted to prevent the consummation as a piece of useless extravagance. The Park Commission employed Frederick Law Olmstead, the most noted landscape gardener of the day, to lay out a park Olmstead

on Belle Isle and reduce its swamp, mosquito-breeding area to solid ground by drainage, and also to clear away much of the natural forest. Mr. Dee attacked the Law plan in detail and won over the Park Commission on nearly every point. One of these criticisms opposed the drainage of the island by a system of canals which would have four feet depth of water, a depth which Mr. Dee opposed as not only unnecessary but dangerous to small children, so the canals were made shallow with wide, sloping banks. Mr. Dee became for a time a sort of chief counsellor to the Park Commission.

His fearless criticisms of men and measures made him many enemies, but all who came to know him well and understand him, quickly forgave him and became his friends. Some of the editors out in the State who read attacks upon Mr. Dee in other Detroit newspapers got the opinion that he was a dangerous firebrand; a man with neither discretion nor scruple, who acted upon impulse regardless of consequences. One of these,—an able and noted man who is still living—was induced, very reluctantly, to come into the *News* office to make the acquaintance of the man whom he had regarded as a sort of ogre. His surprise when he found Mr. Dee one of the most genial and polished of gentlemen, a man who frankly admitted all his mistakes and indiscretions and was a real prince of good fellows, left him breathless.

Mr. Dee was one of the best informed men of Detroit in his day. He could discuss state, national and foreign affairs with an intelligence which displayed an amazing background of understanding. He was a profound student of science and philosophy and an adherent of Herbert Spencer. He was a free-trader by instinct. When he saw that the Dominion of Canada was bound to remain an independent nation, he advocated free trade with Canada. For many years he was a member of the Cobden Club and a contributor to its literature. In religion he was at heart an Agnostic, but always he was an able defender of the Catholic Church, in which he had been reared; while at the same time he was an advocate of the fullest religious liberty.

His ardent Irish blood made him a lover of controversy and when he could not stir anybody to oppose his contentions he would often assume advocacy of policies to which he was personally opposed in order to stir up controversy. Early in the 1890's he was relieved of the office of managing editor of the *News* and made a free lance and an advisor. His salary was fixed at a liberal figure and he could write or not as it pleased him. But he was too active in mind and body to feel content in such circumstances, so in May of 1910 he resigned all connection with the *News* and accepted the place of chief editorial writer on the *Free Press*. Accustomed to the greatest latitude of opinion and action on the *News*, he found himself chafing under the restraints of a very conservative newspaper and soon gave up this position and retired to private life.

M. J. Dee was a man of intensely vital temperament. The joy of living seethed in his blood and sparkled in his eyes. He loved human companionship, loyalty, and sincerity, and hated sham and pretense. He was both active and athletic and in his younger days he loved to wrestle, to box, run long distances and to swim the Detroit river. Whether he worked with his muscles or his brain, he put all he had into the effort and finished in a joyous mood. In bicycling days we rode hundreds of miles together, halting now and then to sit in the shade of a great tree or on the river bank to talk of current events, of men and measures and of the quaint and curious characters of old Detroit many of whom he knew intimately. One of his favorite amusements was to compare the carefully edited histories and biographies of common circulation and acceptance with what might have been written in truth without the eliminations of propriety; which was great fun because both history and biography of common consumption are highly selective and discreet.

Joseph Pulitzer of the New York *World* was always seeking talent for his newspaper. After he had read himself blind he had his secretaries read to him every day from newspapers all over the country, and when he saw or heard something which struck his fancy he followed it up to find the name of

the writer and then invited him to come to New York at his expense for a conference. One of these quests led him to the discovery of M. J. Dee of the *Detroit News*, and at his request Mr. Dee visited him at his home in New York. They talked about everything in the world for a couple of days and Mr. Dee was offered a job as editorial writer on the *World*. Rudyard Kipling may have been right in his *Ballad of East and West*, but only in a limited way:

But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the
ends of the earth!

Here was a case where two strong men stood face to face, one from the East, though a cosmopolite, and the other of the West. Both were men of strong convictions, vigorous expression, and in some instances, diverse opinions. Employment on the *World* meant, naturally enough, the supremacy of the Pulitzer will and opinion. Mr. Dee had enjoyed the privilege of complete freedom to express himself too long to find happiness in surrender of his individuality, no matter at what salary. So they shook hands and parted amiably. When Mr. Pulitzer asked for the names of men of promise in Detroit Mr. Dee advised him to keep an eye on one Frank I. Cobb, who was then writing editorials for the *News* but soon after went to the *Free Press*. Pulitzer took the tip, watched Cobb's editorials and several months later lured him away to the *World* where he made fame for himself and additional reputation for the *World*. Mr. Dee was a man who knew human nature and so he looked upon the follies and frailties of his fellow-men with a broad charity and often expressed regret for unkind indiscreet things he had written in his more impulsive moments.

Mr. Dee always took an enthusiastic interest in philosophic and religious matters, and while he was an Agnostic in religious belief, he was always a defender of orthodox Christianity. Some of his ablest editorials would take rank as high class essays, for when he undertook the discussion of a big subject he gave himself space for self expression. When Prof.

Ernst Haeckel published his notable book *The Riddle of the Universe*, in which he attempted to sum up all his theories and make his final plea for his pet hobby, "monism," Mr. Dee read the book through twice very carefully and then gave a very intelligent résumé of its contents, followed by a discussion of what he regarded as the merit and value of the book and the monistic theory. A paragraph or two will illustrate his style quite perfectly although it is a mere fragment taken out of the body of a fine essay:

"Materialistic theories and explanation of the origin and nature of things have been offered to the human mind from time immemorial. Each may have convinced a small group of thinkers of the higher class, but soon disappeared from memory under a mass of what might be called wholesome superstitions to which the common ruck of mankind tenaciously adhered, all of which had abundant elements of dualism and supernaturalism in them.

"The Vedantic philosophy of the East Indians was very like monism, only that it placed Brahm in the place of Haeckel's ether; but the millions of India adhered to their multitudinous gods. The Lucretian theory of falling atoms was not so unlike it, but it was forgotten by the world for a thousand years. Even the pure moral system of Kwang-fu-tze, absolutely unmixed with supernaturalism, could not satisfy the most practical of human races, who had not only to superimpose a bastard Buddhism upon it, but also to preserve all their ancient indigenous Dualistic superstitions under it. The period of the Christian era had its innumerable outbreaks of materialistic and monistic doctrines advanced by philosophers, but the philosophers died out, and not even their own children, in the rare cases when they left any, preserved even the memory of their opinions.

"It may be said that not until our own time were the empirical proofs of the truth of materialism offered to mankind, and it may be inferred that the facilities for spreading truth in our age may accomplish what our predecessors, without printing and without popular education could not achieve. There

are about two billions of men on the planet now. How many of them ever heard of any materialistic theories? How many of them will ever hear of Haeckel and his monism? How many of those who hear of Monism will give it a second thought. How ridiculously few will ever understand it! How absurdly rare will be the minds who, even after giving it some attention, will be able, with the best mental effort, to regard it as a more rational explanation of things than the introduction of a designing Creator as the cause, and a personal, immortal soul as the creature and effect?

"Miracle seems vastly more reasonable to all but one mind out of every hundred thousand, than any rationalistic material explanation whatsoever. Materialism does not survive in any form among the mass of the species. Therefore, for the purpose of advancing the welfare of man, his dominance over the earth, the multiplication of his species, it is not the fittest to survive. . . .

"But what will the ruck of mankind do about it? The scientists and philosophers who number in the two billions one in one hundred thousand, will reject religion as absurd and obsolete; the other 99,999 will continue to regard the religious explanation of things as by far the most rational. The believers of religion will breed their kind, multiply and fill the earth; the philosophers—and the indifferent, who do not bother about these questions,—as they always have done and are doing still, will avoid the embarrassment of child-bearing and rearing, and die out, and the great world, in these matters, will be very much as it was two thousand years ago. If they abandon their present religious beliefs it will be only to adopt others equally or more repugnant to the reasoning philosophers."

Some philosopher has said that a man may disguise himself in his speech but that he inevitably betrays himself when he sits down to write and this was particularly the case with Michael J. Dee. Like Roosevelt he lived, by preference, the "strenuous life" which French translators express more correctly as "*La Vie Intense*," because

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life's but a means unto an end.

The life of a newspaper man often impresses him as something pitifully futile. His handiwork of today is like the ripple of a wave upon the shore of time which seems to leave no trace. He sees all about him the more enduring creations of human hands and brains, noble architecture, great works of art, innumerable utilities and books of value which have their vogue, but of his own creation,—nothing. It fades away like the thin mist of the morning apparently dissipated and futile. But this is a very narrow view. The main difference between this modern age of ours and those that went before it traces back to the more free exchange of thought and general information. We accomplish quickly and peacefully great revolutions and reforms which were formerly forced by wars and violence because of the lack of a common understanding. We are able to bring the ideas and the capital of many minds into perfect functioning for the carrying on of great enterprises and all these things are accomplished through systematized publicity; and the newspaper men of the world are the agents through which this publicity is accomplished.

Mr. Dee may have been often mistaken in his impulsive moods but he stimulated other minds by the free exercise of his own, and it is a question as to whether we are most benefited by our inspirations or our revulsions. It may be said of him, quite truthfully, that no man of his time exercised a greater influence upon public opinion in Detroit.

On the evening of December 6, 1918, he went to his bed in a happy frame of mind and during that night he passed into the Great Silence.

Perplexed in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out.
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

He fought his doubts and gather'd strength,
He would not make his judgment blind,
He faced the specters of the mind
And laid them; thus he came at length
To find a stronger faith his own.

THE HENRY FORD COLLECTION AT DEARBORN

THE HOME LIFE OF EARLY DAYS

BY H. M. CORDELL

THE earliest habitations of our Colonials were dugouts, hollowed in the hills. These rude shelters sufficed to carry them over the first severe winter until they had time to look around them and to take advantage of the natural resources at hand.

Tools were few, the broadaxe bearing the brunt of the work of constructing the first rough log cabins. Nails were not at first procurable and everything was fastened together by wooden pins. Even when nails became available, their cost was so great that most of the builders continued using the pins.

The cabins were necessarily built in groups for protection against the indians and the outer ones were joined by a stout stockade enclosing each small community. From contemporary journals and letters we gather the story of the trials and privations of these men and women whose stern religious convictions made them flee their comfortable homes overseas. It is a thrilling story, continued throughout the years, the later chapters of which are still being written by our far Western settlers.

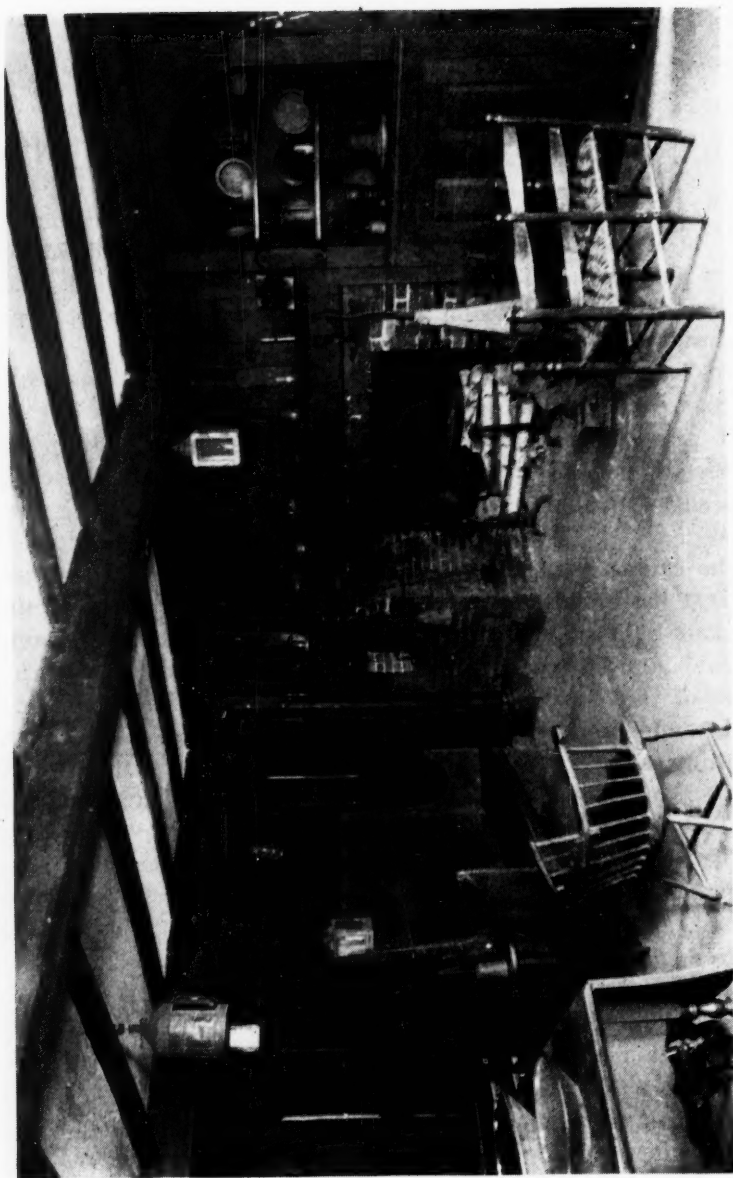
The little groups were swept by conflagrations, the thatched roofs being just so much tinder for the flying sparks from the great fireplaces, ravaged by the "pox," the indians and famine.

From Governor Winthrop's diary, in 1631, we have the following:

"The house of John Page, of Watertown, was burnt by carrying a few coals from one house to another; a coal fell by the way and kindled in the leaves."

In the days of no matches and the temper-trying tinder box, an exchange of coals was a very usual occurrence. In the

For early articles in this series, see the January and July numbers of the Magazine for 1925.—Ed.



An old Inn kitchen—Built in 1686, Massachusetts.

equipment of the more prosperous kitchens a small tin carrier, serving for this purpose, was considered a necessity.

As time went on and many ships brought the articles they most needed, the houses became larger and more attention concentrated upon their creature comforts.

For two centuries, however, the kitchen was the most attractive room in the house for the mass of the people. It contained the fireplace, and consequently warmth. Over the fire simmered the great kettle and all around were gathered the implements of the busy housewife's trade—for in those first days it was real work to be a housewife.

If the little family was prosperous, candlesticks shone on the chimney shelf. If they were very poor, and most of them were, packets of pitchpine splinters or various receptacles containing malodorous grease, fat and other substances, emitted a smoky and insufficient light.

Over the fireplace usually hung the precious fowling-piece, or rifle, that supplied the larder with the wild game that was so abundant and varied. Below it lay or hung the tinder-box and the pipe tongs. Overhead were strung dried fruits, ears of corn, peppers, herbs and the inevitable dried pumpkin.

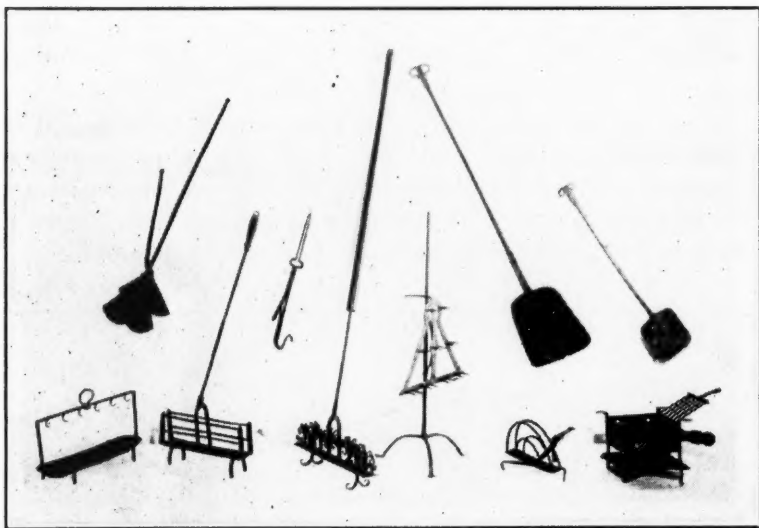


Device for heating iron. This replaced stove lid, bringing iron close to coals; egg boiler; early foot-warmer; boot-jacks, pewter bottle and sugar-loaf cutter.

At one side of the fireplace was the built-in oven. This was used once a week and was heated by means of a hot fire, kindled inside and burned hotly for some hours. The smoke escaped into the great chimney by a small flue. After sufficient heat had been attained, the embers were drawn out and the oven was ready to receive the loaves, which were deposited therein by long flat shovels, called peels or slices.

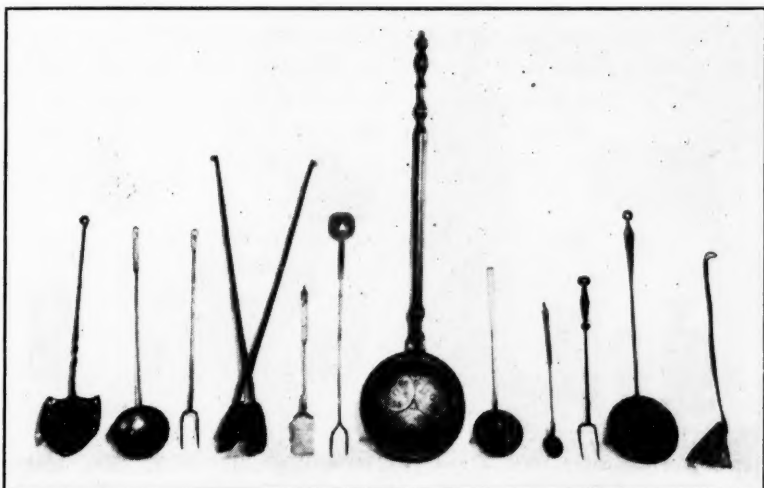
The andirons, or fire-dogs, were fashioned of various metals, the commoner sort being of wrought iron; the more pretentious being trimmed with copper or brass. Each colonial fireplace boasted a large pair on which were placed logs hewn from the forests at their very doors. Oft-times between these were placed a pair of "creepers," low irons for smaller fires—an economical afterthought.

At first a lug-pole, of green wood, served to carry the many pot-hooks and trammels on which were suspended the various cooking utensils. Occasionally this charred through and the results were so dire that Yankee ingenuity eventually produced the iron crane.



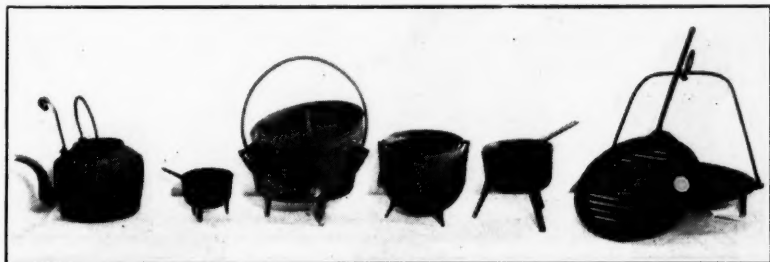
Upper: Waffle-iron, pipe tongs, two peels.
Lower: Cooker for small game, with dripping pan. Three roasting forks and an iron trivet with extension for roasting birds. Charcoal broiler with hinged lid.

Around the hearth were grouped methodically the many skillets, griddles, broilers, braziers, toasting forks, and waffle and wafering irons. Conveniently near, also, hung on wooden pegs the shining skimmers, meat forks, ladles and skewers.



Very early skimmers and ladles, of brass and copper. Center: warming-pan, perforated brass top. Meat forks, wafer iron and cake turner.

On the floor near the fire, stood the three-legged trivet, if the good wife had one. On this were hastily deposited the hot containers freshly drawn from the coals.



Kettle for use on crane, with tipping device; Dutch oven, with deeply indented top for holding coals; three-legged pots; grid-iron, and broiler, grooved for collecting juices.

The largest pot often held the entire dinner. Occasionally someone with fastidious ideas, wishing to keep a certain vegetable separate from the other ingredients, possessed a boiler, fashioned of metal strips, which was immersed also in the pot, but drawn out separately.



Top: Two old coffee roasters and small covered shovel used for carrying coals from house to house for starting fires.

Bottom: Mortar and pestle, hour-glasses, pipe box, knife tray, and sugar loaf. Leaning against tray are two ivory pie markers for running around the edges and perforating the center of pies.

The most primitive form of turnspit was simply a cord with which the roast was suspended over the fire. This was twisted and allowed to untwist, additional momentum being supplied from time to time, by the housewife. Some had little dogs, patiently treading a revolving cylinder, which turned a hori-



Early pipe box.



Tin oven, with clock-jack.



Old sausage-stuffer.

zontal spit. Others possessed clock-jacks, which turned the joint with satisfying regularity and for a long period.

The bellows, too, occupied an important position nearby and served to revive the dying flame or blow a new one into being. These were of all sizes and the stencilling and other decorations indicate, to us of today, the financial standing of the owners.



Four bellows, one of them mechanical. The second one belonged to Lewis Cass. Skewer holder with skewers. Potato boiler. Trivet, with extension for roasting small game.



Spice tins, salt shaker, teapot, tea canister, graters and an iron, showing small receptacle in which was slipped a red-hot piece of iron, small tin spice-box.

On tiny shelves stood the smaller articles, such as the rude graters, earthen pots, wooden trenchers and plates. Plates were, at first, of wood and two or more ate from each plate. They served not only the poorer settlers, but the dignitaries as well. The great Miles Standish proudly left twelve of them to his heirs. In later years appeared pewter, tin and silverware.



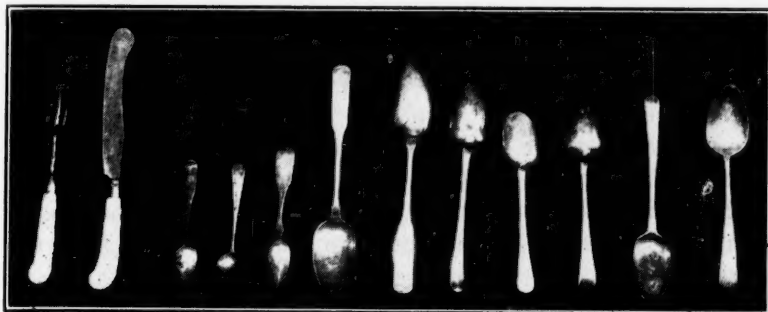
Old time salt-box, noggin, bottles and earthen jars and jugs.

For many years after the Pilgrims landed, forks were unknown. They had just been introduced into England from Italy and had not yet reached the Colonies. Governor Winthrop received the first fork in 1833, from an old-country friend. The knives had broad, spatulate ends, capable of holding a large mouthful, if one had the requisite skill.



Old-time knives and two-tined forks. In the center are shown two large horn spoons, which ably illustrate the saying "by the great horn spoon."

Beside the inevitable spinning wheel and the long-handled warming-pan, the colonial kitchen was sparsely furnished. Almost all had chests, as their earthly possessions came in them from over the sea. Chairs were lacking for years, stools and benches, of the easily worked soft pine, being used. Tables were of the trestle kind. Later, when the colonists had progressed with their crops and had thus created, out of the new



Porcelain-handled knife and fork, teaspoons and tablespoons of silver.

land, a medium of exchange that passed in the old country, chairs, tables and other articles were imported. The most, however, were fashioned by the village carpenters until the growing population could support a furniture industry of its own.

In one corner was the "slaw" or turn-up bed, always appropriated for the use of the master and mistress. The servants were relegated to the lofts, overhead, and often the children slept in the miserably cold bedrooms, where in the New England winter, the water froze solid in the basins. Indeed, one chronicler records in his famous diary that a pan of water froze while resting a foot or two from the blazing fireplace. But for the thick feather-beds and the grateful warmth of the warming pans filled with hot coals and passed back and forth between the sheets, before retiring, the inner rooms would have been impossible.

Such is a meager description of an old time kitchen. Not all were so well furnished. Many families owned but a few of these "comforts."

Two hundred years later, in our own Michigan, our first settlers built in the same way and passed through the same terrors. We have a description, first-hand, of a cabin built near Ypsilanti in 1820:

"It was built of logs, the floors of white ash, carpets being an undreamed-of luxury—two windows containing twelve

seven-by-nine panes of glass lighted the one room and a cupboard which stood in one corner contained all their crockery and table furniture. The walls were the round side of the logs hewn smooth and "chinked," nearly even, with plaster. The fireplace—of the generous size used in the days when men literally fought for their altars and their fires—had a crane with hooks for hanging kettles. There was the iron bake-kettle for baking and a tin oven to place before the fire for roasting.

"A ladder, in one corner, by which one ascended to the loft, containing a bed and other stores. The furniture consisted of one bed, one arm-chair, a few common chairs and a small book-case hung against the wall."

And up on the River Raisin "they built log cabins without saws or nails, the night made hideous by the howls of wolves, and the indians and deer came to inspect their work. The bedstead, with one leg, with hickory poles running from it to augur holes in the logs of the house. There was no foolishness of corded rope or mattress about it. the tin bakers before the wide-mouthed fireplaces stood ready to turn out a first-class article of the staff of life. Not only did those mothers know how to make good bread and butter, but they could fairly make the spinning wheels sing when table-linen or clothes were needed."

A SIXTH GRADE PROJECT IN LOCAL HISTORY

BY ALICE WAGENVOORD

(Ass't Sup't of Schools, Lansing)

*Local history
project*

EVERY one who has had an elementary school education knows at least something of the history and geography of our country. However but few, even college graduates, know much about the history and geography of their home town, unless perchance it happens to be a town of well-known historic associations. Believing that a knowledge, appreciation, and interest in the history and physical situation of the home city is of importance to the inhabitants of that city, and that such knowledge, appreciation and interest will serve as an admirable background for further study, the sixth grade teachers of the city of Lansing, Michigan, are this year working on a Lansing project. The outline here given is quite generally followed by all the sixth grade teachers, although the individual teacher is of course left free to adapt the outline to fit the particular needs of her children.

As this Magazine goes to press, the children are in the midst of the work, and the interest is at a high pitch. The plan at present is to compile the material worked out from this outline, into a pamphlet, and have the same finally printed. To this end, each of the twenty-two grade buildings has taken it upon itself to become responsible for a certain section of this work, and get it into shape for the printer. Since every building studies the entire outline, all the other grades will send on all material that they think of interest to the particular grade which has that part of the work in charge, and in return will receive from every other building helps, suggestions, and source material bearing upon the topic for which it has assumed responsibility. In this way unlimited opportunities for splendid written compositions are arising daily, and a voluminous interchange of correspondence is carried on.

While studying Lansing intensively, the rest of the United States is not lost sight of. On the contrary, this study of the

home city serves as an admirable basis for comparison of all parts of the United States, and we feel that the children will understand United States history and geography far better when they study it from the standpoint of a country made up of cities essentially like the home city, with differences brought about by geographic situations, and with intervening rural communities, also essentially like rural communities that they know, but with such differences as climate and geographic situation would make necessary. The outline follows:

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—Grades VI B and VI A

STUDY OF LANSING

I. Early Setting:

A. Indians living in and near Lansing:

1. Tribe to which they belonged.
2. Noted chiefs.
3. Legends.
4. Customs.
5. Costumes.
6. Names still heard in the locality.
7. Remains or relics.
8. Trails.

(In connection with this work, learn about the Indians living in other parts of the United States in earlier times, and also at the time when white settlers came to Lansing. Relation of the Indian tribe found here to these other tribes.)

B. Animals found here:

1. Kinds.
2. Uses.
3. How hunted.

(Study also animals found in New England and in Virginia when those places were first settled. Compare with animals found in the West.)

C. Waterways:

1. Grand and Cedar Rivers.
2. Sycamore Creek.
3. Other streams.
4. Surrounding lakes.
5. Use made of streams by Indians and pioneers.

(Study other waterways in the United States and the use made of them by Indians and early explorers and settlers. Study especially the Hudson, Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Columbia Rivers and the Great Lakes and the explorations of these rivers and lakes. Study also the effect of water upon climate—differences in climate of places bordering on ocean or large lakes or rivers with inland places of the same latitude. Study the uses of lakes and rivers—for transportation, for pleasure, for drinking water supply, for sewage disposal. Use made of rivers and lakes in Lansing at the present time.)

D. Natural Advantages:

1. Why did first settlers come here.
2. Condition of this locality—wooded, grassy or barren.
3. Kinds of vegetation found here.
4. Kinds of trees found here.
5. Other resources.

(Study also condition of settlements already made in the United States at this time (about 1843). Michigan had been admitted as a state in 1837. The first family moved into what is now Lansing in 1843. Review events between 1492 and 1843.)

II. The First Settlement:

A. The People:

1. Their nationality.
2. Where they came from.
3. Who they were.
4. Why they came.

5. How they came.
 - a. Singly or in groups.
 - b. Mode of transportation.
6. Hardships of early settlers.
 - a. Illustrate by individual cases.

(Compare hardships of the Lansing pioneers with those of the settlers at Plymouth, Jamestown and California. Trace route over which first settlers came to Lansing. What has the geographical situation, climate, and soil to do with the success of a settlement?)

B. Mode of life:

1. Homes:
 - a. Where first homes were built.
 - b. How first homes were built.
 - c. How first homes were furnished.
 - d. How first homes were heated.
 - e. How supplied with water, fuel, light.

C. Customs:

1. Social gatherings:
 - a. Logging bees.
 - b. Husking bees.
 - c. Quilting bees.
 - d. Barn raisings.
 - e. Spelling matches.
 - f. Singing schools.
 - g. Donation parties.
2. Observance of Sundays and holidays.
 - a. Illustrate by specific instances, if possible.

(Study also the customs of the Pilgrims, Puritans, and Virginia Cavaliers, comparing them with those of the Lansing pioneers. Bear in mind the fact that the Lansing pioneers lived more than 200 years later and that times had changed. Look up the mode of life of people in the East and West at about 1850. Learn

what progress had been made in inventions, what tools were available now that were not available when America was first settled.)

III. Early Occupations:

A. Lumbering:

1. Conditions favorable to lumbering.
2. Kinds of trees found here.
3. Where first saw-mill was located.
4. What was done with the lumber.

B. Farming:

1. Conditions favorable to farming.
2. Where first clearings were.
3. Early crops raised.
4. Early farming methods.
5. Disposition made of crops.
6. Early prices paid.

C. Trade:

1. Fur trade.
2. Trade in other commodities.
3. First retail stores.
4. Growth of store buildings.

D. Milling:

1. Where first mills were located.
2. Description of mill.
3. Method of milling.

E. Blacksmithing:

1. First blacksmith shop—where located.

F. Home Industries:

1. Spinning.
2. Weaving.
3. Sewing.
4. Knitting.
5. Cooking.
6. Preserving food.
 - a. Vegetables.
 - b. Fruits.
 - c. Meats.

7. Candle-making.

8. Soap-making.

(In connection with the study of occupations, learn how the environment determines the occupations of people. Why is New England a manufacturing center,—why do we find cotton plantations in the South,—wheat and cattle ranches in the West—moderate sized farms in the Central States? Why does Detroit manufacture automobiles while Chicago is noted as a meat-packing city? Questions of similar nature should be worked out by the pupils.)

IV. Civic Improvements:

A. Roads:

1. Indian trails.
2. First streets laid out.
3. Dirt roads.
4. Corduroy roads.
5. Plank roads.
6. Saw-dust roads.
7. Cedar-block pavements.
8. Brick pavements.
9. Modern pavements.

(In connection with this work, locate some of the better known modern highways and locate the states and cities crossed by these roads—The Lincoln Highway, the Mohawk Trail and the Grand River Highway in Michigan. The Dixie Highway.)

B. Bridges:

1. Fording streams in old days.
2. First bridges:
 - a. Kinds.
 - b. Where built.
 - c. When replaced.

C. Transportation Methods:

1. Stage-coach:
 - a. Route.
 - b. Inns where stops were made.

2. Railroads:

- a. First railroad through Lansing.
- b. Description of road and train.
- c. Location of depot—description.
- d. Other railroads built.

3. Electric lines:

- a. First electric road through Lansing.
- b. Later electric road through Lansing.

4. Bus lines:

- a. First busses routed through Lansing.

D. Inns and hotels:

1. Stories of experiences at wayside inns.

E. Telegraphs, telephones, radio:

1. First places where these were installed.

(Learn where the first steamboat in the United States was launched, where the first railroad was built, where the first telegraph and telephone in the United States was located. Find out the particulars concerning each of these enterprises. Learn what railroads, steamboats and the extension of the telephone and telegraph system has done for the United States.)

V. Political History:

A. Naming of Lansing.

B. Village history:

1. Public officials.
2. Public buildings.

C. City history:

1. Public officials.
2. Public buildings.

D. Lansing as the capital:

1. Story of the choosing of Lansing.
2. Building of the first capitol.
3. Building of new capitol.

E. Present landmarks worthy of note.

VI. Education:

A. First school-house in Lansing:

1. Where located.
2. Description of building.
3. First teacher.
4. First subjects taught.
5. First pupils, if names can be found.

B. Other schools in Lansing:

1. When and where built.
2. Description of school.

C. History of present school system:

1. When organized as a city system.
2. First board of education.
3. First superintendent.
4. First high school.
5. History of the high schools built.
6. History of several elementary buildings.
7. History of junior high schools.
8. Present school system.

D. History of other educational institutions in Lansing:

1. Michigan State College.
2. School for Blind.
3. Industrial School.
4. Private Schools:
 - a. St. Mary's School.
 - b. Lutheran Evangelical German School.
 - c. Lutheran English-German School.
 - d. Adventist School.
 - e. Lansing Business University.
 - f. Acme Business College.
 - g. Lansing Conservatory of Music.
5. The Carnegie Library.
6. The State Library.
7. The Lansing Newspapers.

(In connection with this, study also the early attempts at education in Plymouth, Mass. Bay, Virginia, and other original colonies. Compare education at that time with education in 1843, when Lansing was first settled.)

VII. Religion:

- A. The first church in Lansing.
 - 1. Name.
 - 2. Where located.
 - 3. Subsequent history.
- B. Other churches in Lansing:
 - 1. History.
- C. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
 - 1. When and how organized.

VIII. Lodges and other Important Organizations:

- A. History of origin and growth.

IX. Industrial Growth:

- A. Stories of first shops.
 - 1. When started.
 - 2. Where located.
 - 3. Anecdotes.
- B. History of some prominent industries:
 - 1. Flour mills.
 - 2. Bakeries.
 - 3. Creameries.
 - 4. Sugar factory.
 - 5. Ice factory.
 - 6. Saw-mills and lumber yards.
 - 7. Automobile factories.
 - 8. Other industries.

X. Lansing's Place in Big Movements:

- A. Civil War.
- B. Spanish-American War.
- C. World War.
- D. Prohibition.

(In connection with this work, make a study of events leading up to the Civil War, and how Lansing contributed its share. Study also conditions in the United States after the war, and the effect these conditions had upon Lansing. In the same way, study the other wars and big movements.)

XI. Records:

- A. Interesting manuscripts.
- B. Interesting letters.
- C. Interesting relics.

XII. Lansing's Noted Men and Women:

- A. Who they are.
- B. What they have contributed.

XIII. Stories told by Pioneers.

XIV. Lansing Today.

(In connection with this, give the pupils a general survey of the United States and world conditions at the present time.)

Each elementary building has agreed to be responsible for one part of this outline of the history of Lansing, and after writing up the part carefully, will send it to the Board of Education Rooms, to be edited and put together in book form. Below are listed the various buildings with the outline part for which each holds itself responsible. All the other buildings are requested to send all material collected that will prove of interest, to the building which has that part in charge.

- I. Early Setting—Kalamazoo St. School.
- II. The First Settlement—A and B—Cedar St. School.
- II. The First Settlement—C—High St. School.
- III. Early Occupations—A-B and C—Warner St. School.
- III. Early Occupations—D-E and F—East Park and Franklin.
- IV. Civic Improvements—Mich. Ave. School.
- V. Political History—Walnut St. School.
- VI. Education—A-B and C—Allen St. School.
- VI. Education—D—Foster Ave. School.
- VII. Religion—Genesee St. School.

- VIII. Lodges, etc.—Holmes St. School.
- IX. Industrial Growth—A—Holmes St. School.
- IX. Industrial Growth—B—Bingham St. School.
- X. Lansing's Place in Big Movements—Maplewood School.
- XI. Records—Barnes Ave School.
- XII. Lansing's Noted Men and Women—Logan St. School.
- XIII. Stories Told by Pioneers—Larch St. School.
- XIV. Lansing Today—Moores Park School.

HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

PREPARATORY INFLUENCES

BY IRMA T. JONES

LANSING

"The Woman's Club was not an echo; it was not the mere banding together for a social and economic purpose, like the clubs of men. It became at once, without deliberate intention or concerted action, a light-giving and seed-sowing center of purely altruistic and democratic activity. It had no leaders. It brought together qualities rather than personages, and by a representation of all interests, moral, intellectual and social, a natural and equal division of work and opportunity."

MRS. JENNIE C. CROLY.

NEAR the middle of the nineteenth century, the movement for united activities among women had found expression in various study clubs scattered in the larger towns throughout the United States, but not until toward the close of the century did the idea of a world wide banding together of club women have birth.

Sorosis, one of the pioneer clubs celebrated its twenty-first birthday in 1889 at the suggestion of Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, by a convention of all the women's clubs known to be in existence. It is noteworthy and significant that the club movement as it is known today, which was being shaped in 1866, crystallized March 18, 19 and 20, 1889, when honoring the 21st birthday of Sorosis, delegates from 61 of the 97 clubs invited, assembled in Madison Square Theater, New York City.

With this article begins a series of historical sketches of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, compiled under the direction of the Historical Committee of the Federation. The compiler acknowledges her indebtedness to the *History of the General Federation of Women's Clubs* for important facts bearing upon the organization of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs; to the past presidents of the Michigan Federation for carefully prepared notes relative to their administrations; and especially to Mrs. Della Foote Perkins, Chairman of the Historical Committee for constant counsel and help in collecting material and to the Federation "Scrap-Book" prepared by Mrs. Perkins with such painstaking fidelity. All of these have afforded help without which this record could not have been made.—I. T. J.

Mrs. Croly wrote of this notable Convention: "It was a revelation of a new force in progressive womanhood. There was nothing aggressive in the work,—only the opening of doors and windows of souls, and consequent light and sunshine flowing in upon other minds and souls. It was the most wonderful of experimental gatherings. It was inspirational, revivifying, prophetic."

Reports from individual clubs represented in this Convention showed great similarity. Starting almost invariably with the small band of congenial women who came together for self-culture and intellectual improvement, the exercise of these pursuits had stimulated a thirst for knowledge along broader lines, and had turned the thoughts of the members from the old meaningless routine of social life into a wider and more stimulating interest and participation in educational and civic affairs.

From *The History of the General Federation of Women's Clubs* by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, is quoted the following brief abstract: "At this time, much enthusiasm was manifested in the federation movement and a committee was appointed by unanimous consent to draft a constitution and present a plan of organization which could be ratified the following year. From the group of remarkable women chosen for that work, at the first meeting of the committee held the day following the convention, a smaller group was chosen for executive purposes. This was called the Advisory Board. The members were:—Mesdames Ella Dietz Clymer, M. Louise Thomas, Sophia C. Hoffman, Mary R. Hall, Amelia K. Wing, Charlotte Emerson Brown, and Jennie C. Croly. This Advisory Board began work at once. During the year thirteen meetings were held, at which drafts for a constitution were discussed; a States' Correspondence committee was formed; correspondence was opened with clubs and clubwomen; applications for membership were received; and a plan for organization with constitution and recommendations was adopted, submitted to and approved by the larger committee and made ready for ratifica-

tion at a convention held April 23, 24 and 25, 1890, at the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue, New York City.

"The invitation to the ratification convention was sent only to such Clubs as had already applied for membership in the new General Federation of Women's Clubs. The States responded by sending 68 delegates from seventeen states. Sorosis was again hostess and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer as president of the hostess club and Chairman of the Federation Committee presided over the meetings. The Provisional constitution was amended and adopted. The officers chosen were Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, president; Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indiana, vice-president; Mrs. Mary B. Temple, Tennessee, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, recording secretary; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, treasurer; auditor, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, Massachusetts.

"In addition to these regular officers there were a large number who by virtue of their office as presidents of the various clubs represented, became, in accordance with the newly adopted constitution and by-laws, vice-presidents of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. (It is pertinent to note here that among the delegates to the Sorosis anniversary, March 18, 19, 20, 1889, were Mrs. H. H. Jackson of the Detroit Woman's Club; Mrs. Enos Putnam of the Ladies Literary Club, Grand Rapids; and Mrs. Matilda W. Howard of the Lansing Woman's Club, Lansing, Mich.)

"The interim between the Ratification Convention in New York and the first Biennial Convention held at Chicago, May 11-13, 1892, shows a marked advance in loyalty, and a steady increase of membership in the General Federation. The Advisory Board continued, had its chief problem to get before the clubs of the country information regarding the work and the aims of the General Federation. *The Woman's Cycle* edited by Mrs. Croly was used as the official organ of the Board and widely circulated.

"The necessity of enlisting earnest workers had suggested the plan of naming as a vice-president of the General Federation the president of each club holding membership therein.

Another plan for the distribution of responsibility and the increase of membership was the appointment of State Chairmen of Correspondence. It was recognized from the first that each state and locality had conditions and problems peculiar to itself, which would be best known and treated by the women of the immediate vicinity.

"The plan adopted, after much deliberation and some experiment was to allow the largest clubs in a given state to name a Chairman of Correspondence for that state, subject to the approval of the Advisory Board before final appointment. This Chairman when appointed was allowed to choose her own committee and was held responsible for the proper care of her own territory. This plan brought many able women, the finest flower of the various states into cooperation with each other and with the officers of the General Federation."

According to this arrangement, Grand Rapids recommended Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone for Chairman of State Correspondence, who chose for her associates, Mrs. Loraine Immen of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Martha Keating of Muskegon, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thompson of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Irma T. Jones of Lansing. Later with the increase of correspondence Miss Clara Avery of Detroit and Mrs. Ada Iddings Gale were added to the committee.

CHARACTER OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY WOMEN'S CLUBS

The earliest form of club was the study club and was on the whole rather an exclusive affair confined mainly to women no longer of school age, whose children were well out of the nursery, women who had interests in common, whose tastes were congenial. They met regularly and discussed questions in the realm of art and literature. First programs included artistic and literary themes and but little of the scientific and philanthropic.

The club existed in the vast majority of cases simply for self-culture and there was a manifest desire to keep out of membership all who might represent alien interests. But as early as

1868 we find Sorosis of New York setting forth in her articles of incorporation the fact that the society was formed for the promotion of useful relations among women, the discussion of principles which promised to exert a salutary effect upon society and the establishment of an order which should render women helpful to each other and actively beneficent to the world. Evidently the founders of the Women's Club movement had in mind the organization of a body of social workers who should make better conditions on every hand.

Until 1896 the purpose of women's clubs was almost without exception social, literary, artistic or scientific culture, and it was Mrs. Croly who suggested for the clubs "lookout committees" whose business it should be to investigate township affairs, educational, sanitary, reformatory and all lines of improvement and report what is being done, or needs to be done for decency and order in jails, schools, streets, in the planting of trees, in the disposal of refuse, and the provision for light which is the best protection for life and property.

With what remarkably prophetic vision did the earnest soul of Mrs. Croly voice the ideals which have inspired women everywhere to marvellous achievement in all lines of social activity!

When the first Biennial Convention was held at Chicago, May 11-13, 1892, the membership of the General Federation included 185 clubs located in 29 states. The program of that Biennial dealt largely with subjects touching the intimate life and management of clubs and the inter-relation of club and federation. Subjects arousing much discussion were:—Comparative value of large and small clubs, Limited membership, Departmental clubs, Miscellaneous versus the correlated program, Value of extemporaneous speaking and philanthropic work for clubs.

At the first Biennial it was an almost unanimous opinion that clubs should adhere to the aim of intellectual development and recreation, and that the club should serve as a "resting place" from the regular activities of life. These opinions are most interesting in view of the great advance in all federated under-

takings along lines of social service and philanthropy. Education of public opinion as the only permanent basis for welfare work seems not at that time to have entered the inner consciousness of the average workers in the General Federation.

A careful study of the report of that first Biennial shows the high educational value of Women's Clubs in the early days of the movement. This truth was forcibly presented in an address by Mrs. Jennie Lozier as follows: "It gives to woman, first, a sense of individuality; second, some conception of true democracy; third, sympathetic understanding; fourth, a development of the judicial faculty; fifth, a power of expression. In other words, the early club life may be said to have laid the foundation necessary for the proper development of that civic power with which organized womanhood should in the twentieth century prove its value."

INFLUENCE OF MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN

Some significant facts taken from the History of the General Federation in this connection appear directly related to the formation of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The year following the Chicago Biennial marked the admission of many new clubs to the General Federation and a continued effort on the part of all officers and State Chairmen of Correspondence to spread the federation spirit among Clubwomen. Most encouraging reports of the cordial reception of the federation idea were received from all directions. Clubs in many states were uniting into state federations. The credit of having formed the first state federation must be accorded to Maine (1892), but to Iowa belongs the honor of being the first state federation admitted to the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, was one of the first and most influential women to urge the wider outlook for women in club life. As vice-president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the World's Fair, in an address upon the subject of Women's Con-

gresses she said: "The two great factors of modern civilization are cooperation and centralization. The greatest proof of this truth is the fact of this meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The value of one person's mind or one person's work is steadily diminishing; it is the associate mind, the many hearts beating as one, that moves the world; and this is so well understood by women that they are rapidly learning what can be accomplished in economic, social and intellectual life by the power of an educated opinion."

Commenting upon the worth of the study of civics and social economics in women's clubs, Mrs. Henrotin said: "Departments of civics and social economics should be a part of all club work and study classes. The clubs organized within the two years, '93-'95 differ from those at first formed, in this: the membership of the new clubs is very large; some are over a hundred and a waiting list. Such clubs naturally divide up into departments, and at once begin municipal or other work. The State Federations which are being so rapidly inaugurated will each adopt one branch of practical work. The social life of the place whether city or country, should be enlarged and the tone elevated, for the woman's club is the most democratic of institutions, and therefore a strong social factor."

Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, another eminent club woman wrote: "When the General Federation was first organized, it was found that clubs in all parts of the country (though primarily intended for literary culture) had extended their studies to civic affairs. Many of them had also begun to concern themselves with the welfare of the communities to which they belonged and the first delegates' reports showed that practical results were already in evidence. The attention of the women seems to have been turned first towards the needs of children, and in many towns they brought to lagging School Boards a knowledge of the newer thought in education. They advocated manual training (tool work for boys, sewing and cooking for girls) while their encouragement of kindergartens gave a valuable impulse to that foundation principle of child training. Such important work was not begun to be lightly laid aside.

The great movement toward municipal housecleaning and housekeeping is to find a steady propelling force in the Woman's Club."

Pursuant to preparations made at the Chicago Biennial for a Council Day at the Congress of Women to be held at the Columbian Exposition, in the Spring of 1893, May 18 was the day of the Council Meeting, and 31 states comprising 28 clubs with a membership of fully 20,000 were represented by delegates and other members. It is said that no more notable gathering of American women had ever previously assembled. There were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the two greatest women of Massachusetts; Mrs. Caroline M. Severance of California, affectionately termed the "Mother of Clubs;" Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone of Michigan, pioneer in every good work for the advancement of women; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the great kindergarten worker of the Pacific Coast; and hundreds of other women whose names were inseparably associated with the onward march of civilization at that time.

The material exhibit, gathered from 156 clubs, the first of its kind in club history well-deserved the attention it received. There were pictures of Club houses, club officers, club emblems and club flowers. The club year books were of the utmost interest. Here for the first time it was possible to see the work which other clubs were undertaking; and many club women returned to their own clubs with a new and strong determination to attempt better and more ambitious work than before.

The opening address of this Council was made by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, vice-president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition. Among the subjects discussed at this Council of Club Women was "The Value of State Federation." Not a few Michigan club members who heard the enthusiastic words of Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly and others went home enthused for future work in behalf of a State Federation for Michigan. Especially was Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone anxious that the women of her own State become aroused to the possibilities of cooperation and the development to be gained through federation.

Following the adjournment of the Council, the Board of Directors of the General Federation held a two days session and among other business made a change in the method of appointing State Chairmen of Correspondence, the nominating power being thereafter placed with the state delegate body at the Biennial.

At the second Biennial of the General Federation held in the club house of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, May 10 and 11, 1894, membership had grown to 350 individual clubs and four state federations; three foreign countries, Ceylon, India and South Australia were also represented. At Philadelphia, it was shown that five clubs owned club-houses; also that women's clubs in one town had been instrumental in establishing a public library, in another a hospital; in a third, a guild for working girls; in a fourth a fine literary institute devoted to public use. From every side came reports of definite accomplishments, while all united in reporting *the greatest work far beyond any material results to be the breaking down of ancient prejudice and the bringing together of women of all shades of personal opinion and all degrees of social standing and individual capacity.*

For the first time in the history of the world, women had begun to stand together upon the basis of a common kinship, a universal womanhood.

The first afternoon of this Philadelphia Biennial was given to reports of State Chairmen of Correspondence. Among the latter was our own Mrs. Lucinda Stone of revered memory, giving and receiving enthusiasm for the worth of Club life as a factor in the progress of women. The subjects discussed at that time indicate how preparatory was most of the club activity in those days; for example, "Comparison and value of club methods; Literary standards in club work, originality, extempore speaking; Parliamentary law and business methods; Profitable club studies; classes, benevolent and philanthropic work; large and small clubs, limitation of members, mixed clubs; Best methods of electing club officers, etc. Themes presented at the following evening session were, "What Women's

Clubs should do for mankind; Individual responsibility; Women in municipal affairs; Democracy in Women's Clubs",—all problems which sooner or later each club has discussed.

At this Biennial, Mrs. Henrotin was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Lucinda Stone so honored and beloved by Michigan club women was continued as Chairman of the General Federation committee of Correspondence for Michigan for the years 1894 and 1895. At this Biennial, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson of the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids urged the establishment of a Reciprocity Bureau which should serve as a medium of exchange between clubs and would be an incentive to the production of good literary work, beside stimulating quick recognition.

In a brief address when taking the chair at the close of the convention Mrs. Henrotin uttered the following memorable words: "The work of the Federation is to create a healthy public sentiment. The world's greatest benefactors are the molders of its thought. Other organizations of women, of which there are many, represent a single cause; the Federation represents the sum and total of all causes, the home and society."

Although Mrs. Stone and her co-workers from Michigan returned from Philadelphia with Mrs. Henrotin's words hidden deep in their hearts, State federation was as yet so much of an experiment that many were apprehensive in regard to such an undertaking for Michigan. The two years following the Philadelphia Biennial witnessed great activity in the formation of State Federations aided by Mrs. Henrotin who was convinced of their great value as a factor in the educational development of women.

To facilitate the work, a letter was addressed to every State Chairman of Correspondence asking her to send to the Corresponding Secretary of the General Federation, her views on State Federation. Replies were so unanimous in the opinion that such organizations were advisable and cooperation was so readily secured that as early as December 1894, seven other

states had organized for federation, and others, among them Michigan were taking initial steps for similar action. Mrs. Henrotin spent almost the entire year in travel, visiting 24 states and 51 cities in the interest of federation. Thus appears the great influence of this earnest leader, in the matter of early organization of State Federations, and how she strengthened and stimulated trembling impulses of cooperation.

This hasty survey of the formative history of the General Federation of Women's Clubs reveals some of the inciting motives of the pioneers in our Michigan State Federation. Recollect that at the 21st anniversary of Sorosis, March, 1889, among the guests were representatives from the Detroit Woman's Club, the Grand Rapids Ladies' Literary Club, the Lansing Woman's Club and the Ann Arbor Intercollegiate Sorosis; recall again that Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Michigan's "Mother of Clubs", was chosen State Chairman of Correspondence, at the first meeting of the General Federation and held that place for years, the unanimous choice of Michigan delegates until failing health made acceptance of the duties impossible. Remember also that wherever and whenever opportunity offered she passed on the message of the value and importance of organized cooperation, enthused by her vision of wonderful opportunities knocking at the doors of Michigan Clubs; considering this it must be evident how broadcast were the seeds of thought for present day reapers.

BEGINNINGS OF MICHIGAN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Kalamazoo was the birth-place of the club movement in Michigan. Its oldest federated club, the Kalamazoo Ladies Library Association, dating from 1852, and antedating Sorosis and the New England Woman's Club which for years claimed to be the pioneer woman's club.

Previous to this Library Association by a number of years and co-existent with it as long as Dr. and Mrs. Stone were at the head of Kalamazoo College, were the Saturday evening reunions at the Stone home, for some intellectual and literary

inspiration outside the routine of class-room subjects. This began as an evening with their teachers, but it came to include many outside friends, and their parlors were always well filled on Saturday evenings. Here new books were reviewed and discussed as they appeared. Similar work was done at the monthly board meetings of the Ladies Library Association. These two influences worked together and interchangeably to prepare the way for the Woman's Club in Kalamazoo, and to inspire other women in other towns to go and do likewise. They fostered art, history and literature study, lecture courses, and an intelligent interest in the best current literature.

We read in *The Interchange*: "The year following the organization of Sorosis and the New England Woman's Club, Mrs. Stone spent the greater part of the winter in Boston, where she attended regularly the Saturday Club and the New England Woman's Club. She observed the details of their management with the thought in mind of shaping the meetings of her home organization, the Ladies Library Association, after the best she was able to discover there in ideas and methods. She copied the constitution of the New England Woman's Club, brought it home with her, told her people the story of her observations in Boston, and presented her plans. These met the approval of the board and were passed without a dissenting vote. That was in 1873. From this time forward there was a weekly club meeting in connection with the Library, and the club movement in Michigan may be said to have been thus inaugurated."

From the same source of inspiration undoubtedly sprang The Ladies' Library Association of Battle Creek, organized in 1864; The Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids, 1869; Detroit Woman's Club, 1872; Lansing Woman's Club, 1874; Jackson Woman's Club and Ladies Library Association of Schoolcraft, 1879.

Says Mrs. Belle M. Perry: "There is no club in the State which does not owe its very existence in a way and to an extent which its members have rarely comprehended to those earlier years of interest and effort on the part of Mrs. Stone.

That influence beginning with the 'Saturday Evenings' and the Ladies Library Association, in Kalamazoo, has come down the years through as many channels as there were people who came under the direct and indirect influence of Mrs. Stone in Kalamazoo and in the various towns and cities outside, and through her printed 'Club Talks.' More than this, the influence has extended to every city and town in other states where her pupils have gone and where Michigan club women have gone."

Had Home Clubs
- 75

WORK OF LUCINDA HINSDALE STONE

Every great movement has its pioneers, writes the historian of the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids. The same writer says also: "Michigan was blessed beyond many of her sister states in the leadership of Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, a New England woman." Her relation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs led her to an intense conviction of the worth of such an organization work for the welfare of womenkind. Nevertheless, Mrs. Stone would never consent to rush hastily into any undertaking without the approval, co-operation and cordial goodwill of those to be enlisted in a common cause. It is well remembered how constantly Mrs. Stone counseled delay in the effort to form a State Federation until there should be secured perfect unanimity of the club women of the State in its behalf. Often she would say, "Women cannot afford the divisive influence of a lack of harmony. This work is too important to risk undue haste." And so for months the work of organization waited until this noble woman wrote letter after letter, visited influential club workers. Only when she became convinced that further delay was harmful, would she authorize the sending forth of the call which began the organization of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

In the crowded limits of this history, perhaps no better place than this will be found in which to pay a well-deserved tribute to the venerable inspirer of our Michigan womanhood, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone. From early life, "she was a history-

making force in some of the leading movements of her day, whose influence has been equaled by few women of her generation."

The story of her life as told by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, and dedicated to Michigan Club women deserves a place in every library in Michigan beside those other biographies of the inspirers of noble living and thinking.

Mrs. Lucy F. Andrews, the first chairman of the Stone Memorial Fund committee wrote:

"State lines cannot bound the greatness of Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone; she belongs to the whole country. She was the first woman to organize history classes and literary clubs in the West. She was the first to take classes of young women abroad for study.

"Nothing broadens one, makes one more liberal than coming in contact with different classes of people. Mrs. Stone was very fortunate in this respect. Educated in conservative New England, she spent three years teaching in a Southern planter's home, thus becoming acquainted with another civilization, with habits and thoughts diametrically opposed to those of New England.

"She married Mr. Stone, a minister with whom she came to Michigan in 1843, settling in Kalamazoo. As a minister's family and later the head of Kalamazoo college, they entertained the bright lights that passed their way during that eventful period when the lecture system was at its height. Thus she became acquainted with the greatest literary minds of the country and formed friendships that lasted a lifetime. Emerson, Mary Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and scores of others were among these. Her many trips abroad gave her a cosmopolitan culture travel alone can give.

"One never realized Mrs. Stone's greatness more than when alone with her and listening as she talked on some favorite topic. She was very generous, giving freely not only of her time but of her money. In 1864 she gave up teaching in the college and began to devote her time to the organization of history classes for women. These she taught in informal gath-

erings, supplying lists of books for auxiliary studies, and in many instances lending the books needed for such studies. In this day of abundant and cheap publications it is hard to realize the difficulty of procuring suitable books in that long ago.

"Michigan women are most deeply indebted to Mrs. Stone for her never-ceasing efforts to obtain a higher education for her sex. She early fitted herself to enter college in her native state, Vermont, but was denied because she was a woman. This determined her life work. She prepared the first woman to enter the University of Michigan, and she lived to see almost every school open its doors to women, and to know it was due in a great measure to her own efforts."

Adding to this tribute words of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, "When through the efforts of Mrs. Stone and her co-workers, the University of Michigan opened its doors to women, and coeducation was thus assured, Mrs. Stone felt that one of the deepest reforms of the century had been accomplished; that the first step was thereby taken toward adjusting the educational status of woman to meet the new order. It is pleasant to know that during her life time Mrs. Stone received from the University of Michigan as well as from other associations, the honors which were her due."

Quoting from Mrs. Stone's biography by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, "The influence of Mrs. Stone in directing club work through correspondence during the last twenty years of her life—a work which would have appalled and overwhelmed most younger women, was to her a labor of love, though it consumed many hours of valuable time every week and necessitated no small outlay for stamps and stationery. Mrs. Stone was particularly anxious to be helpful to clubs in remote places, and she was quick to recognize the ability of women in country clubs and country towns.

"It is given to few to make a deep and lasting impression as regards the things which make towards development for so large a number as was given to Mrs. Stone. From the cradle to the grave hers was a continuous mission of service. In a

word, her aim and achievement through all the years, even to the last week of her life was growth and service,—growth for service.

“What a noble legacy to the multitude of club women who have so reverently regarded her as a mother.”

Says Mrs. Mary I. Wood in *The History of the General Federation of Women's Clubs*: “Although the Woman's Club Movement seems to be bounded by the limits of the last century, it is in truth a part of the evolution of the race, a twentieth century manifestation of the destiny of woman as the helpmeet of man, in the onward march throughout the ages.”

OPTOMETRY IN MICHIGAN

By P. SCHOLLER

(President Michigan State Board of Examiners in Optometry)

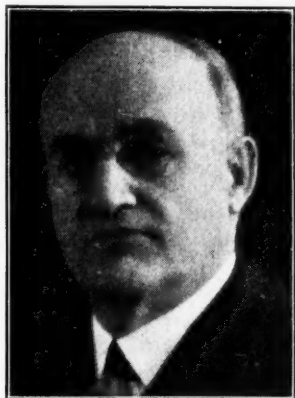
HANCOCK, MICHIGAN

OPTOMETRY like every other science or profession, at least those of a nature kindred with optometry did not come into existence full fledged and matured. Although its cradle stands in the dim past of the thirteenth century, the development of Optometry into a scientific profession belongs to the latter part of the nineteenth century.

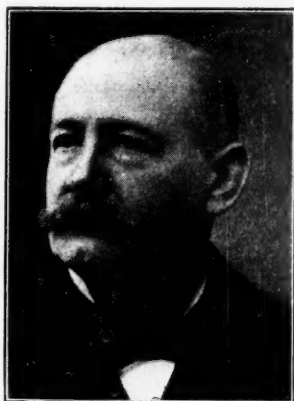
In speaking of kindred professions, we refer especially to dentistry and surgery which like Optometry had humble beginnings and which likewise were obliged to run the gauntlet of indifference, scepticism, resentment and antagonism before they reached their present status as legally recognized professions.

Optometry has not yet however fully emerged from the developmental stage. Although it is now legally recognized and regulated in every state and territorial possession of the United States and every province of Canada, and has been honored by a number of Universities and various state colleges through the establishment of Optometric courses in their halls of learning, Optometry is still in an early stage in regard to its full possibilities for the conservation of vision, the correction and improvement of defective eyesight, the relief of human suffering through the elimination of eyestrain and its long train of distressing and painful symptoms, the increase of industrial prosperity, and the intellectual development of humanity.

The nucleus for the science of Optometry, (optometry being defined as "eye measurement") came into existence with the invention of spectacles for the aid of vision, which is supposed to have taken place during the latter part of the thirteenth century and for the invention of which some historians give



DR. ERNEST EIMER
 Affectionately known as
 the father of Professional
 Optometry in Michigan.—
 Muskegon.



MAX REDELSHIMER
 Pioneer and oldest living
 and practicing Optometrist
 in Michigan.—Detroit.



NELSON K. STANDART
 Born at Frankfort, Michi-
 gan, 1868; died at Detroit,
 1916.

credit to Salvino d' Armato degli Armati, an Italian nobleman; while others claim this distinction for Allesandro della Spina, a Dominican monk; and still others accord this honor to Roger Bacon. It is also a question as to whether the making of the first pair of spectacles was the result of Caucasian or Mongolian ingenuity. The latter claim that glasses as an aid to vision were used by the Chinese for several centuries before they became known to the white races. But whether the Chinese claim for priority in the invention of glasses is justified or not, the Chinese certainly may justly claim to have worn the large round lens shell or horn rimmed spectacles for many centuries before they came into vogue with peoples of the Caucasian race.

The profession of Optometry as it is known today had its origin during the latter part of the nineteenth century and is largely an American product. The use of glasses after their invention, developed very slowly because of the superstition of the masses who considered them a device of the devil, and also because of their high price, which even after glasses had been in use for three centuries was from 100 to 200 kronen, about \$40 to \$75. In 1574 Prince August of Saxony sent a servant to Venice, which was famous for its spectacles, to purchase a pair for the prince. On arrival at Venice the servant was informed he would have to wait six months and the cost would be a sum which at present would equal about \$250.

The selling and fitting of glasses, if the primitive methods of selecting glasses may be so called, was done practically in its entirety by 'spectacle peddlers' until the seventeenth century, when optical stores were established in Germany and gradually throughout the civilized world and at least in large cities became the principal dispensers of spectacles. But the spectacle peddler continued to do a thriving business especially in rural districts. The enactment of optometry laws began with the state of Minnesota in 1901, requiring special skill in the examination of the eye for defects of vision by those who

supply the public with glasses for the correction of visual defects.

Early in the nineteenth century, events began to follow one upon another which before its close brought into existence the profession of Optometry. The first of these was the discovery of astigmatism by Thos. Young (1801) followed by the grinding of cylindrical lenses by Fuller of Ipswich (1827) and McAllister of Philadelphia (1828) which lenses had been designed by the Astronomer George Airy. Then came the invention by Helmholtz of the Ophthalmoscope (1851) and the Ophthalmometer (1855).

The scientific research work published by Donders in 1864, the investigation by Cuignet of the retinal reflex (1873) and the working out of the Retinoscope mirror with a central sight opening by Parent (1881), together with kindred efforts, discoveries and publications by others gradually brought the examination of the eyes and the correction of defects of vision upon a scientific basis, since which time Optometry in its evolutionary development has made rapid strides. But not until organized Optometry came into existence, of which we will speak directly, did Optometry take its place as a learned profession among the established institutions of human welfare.

The first exclusive optical store in Michigan was opened in the year 1850, by L. Black at 197 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, in what was called the Williams Block. At this time Black made test type and cards and fitted glasses, using the most improved methods of that time. Later on he did lens grinding and manufacturing of frames.

Probably the oldest living Optometrist in Michigan and one of the first if not the first to open an exclusive optometry office in Michigan is Max Redelsheimer of Detroit who while still a boy learned to grind lenses and manufacture frames in his father's optical store in Fort Wayne, Ind. He came to Detroit in 1869 and on Nov. 29 of the same year he entered the employ of L. Black with whom he remained until 1891 when he opened an exclusive optometry office on the third

floor of the old Fisher Block. At the present time he is still actively engaged in the practice of Optometry at 1414 Washington Blvd.

Other pioneers to enter the exclusive practice of modern scientific Optometry in the city of Detroit were R. B. Ober-teuffer, E. L. Truba, Nelson K. Standart, Leon Goldsmith, E. F. Kirschgessner, William E. Hipp, Albert Kludt, and L. C. Dustin who for a time had as his associate H. L. DeZeng now president of the DeZeng Standard Company, Camden, N. J., one of the largest manufactories of the scientific instruments used by optometrists in the examination of eyes.

The first to open an exclusive optometrist office in the city of Grand Rapids was A. J. Shellman in 1890. His office was located on the second floor of the Ledyard Bldg., at what was then 65 Monroe St., now 106 Monroe Ave.

Among the pioneers to open exclusive optometrist offices in the lower peninsula of Michigan were F. R. Baker, Lansing (1898), Ernest Eimer, Muskegon (1901), Emil Arnold, Ann Arbor (1903), Jay W. Gould, Battle Creek (1901).

Diligent inquiry justifies the writer in believing that he may claim the distinction of opening the first exclusive optometrist office in the upper peninsula of Michigan, which took place at Hancock in 1896.

As already stated, Optometry did not take its place among the learned professions until organized Optometry came into existence. The first successful attempt, as far as Michigan is concerned, was made in 1896 when at a meeting held Sept. 10, 1896, at Grand Rapids, the Michigan Optical Society was organized, of which A. J. Shellman of Grand Rapids was elected president and Dr. Ernest Eimer of Muskegon secretary and treasurer. The name of this society was changed in 1904 to The Michigan Society of Optometrists. Dr. Eimer of Muskegon holds the unique distinction of having been the first and only secretary of this organization, having been unanimously re-elected from year to year at each annual meeting, and to Dr. Eimer's efforts is largely due the present advanced standard of Optometry in Michigan.

Very early in the history of the Michigan Society of Optometrists, it became an unwritten rule to make the office of president a reward of merit for distinguished service tending towards the advancement of Optometry. The following men have received this recognition by being elected president of the Michigan Society of Optometrists:

1896	A. J. Shellman,	Grand Rapids
1898	Frank D. Fuller,	Grand Rapids
1900	Nelson K. Standart	Detroit
1903	E. W. E. Paterson	Grand Rapids
1904	P. Scholler	Hancock
1907	A. W. Kludt	Detroit
1908	B. W. Hardy	Port Huron
1912	Emil Arnold	Ann Arbor
1914	Wm. E. Hipp	Detroit
1915	John A. Rath	Jackson
1916	Clyde J. Hathaway	Pontiac
1917	Leon Goldsmith	Detroit
1919	William M. Jewett	Flint
1920	John H. Glazier	Detroit
1921	W. A. Springborg	Lansing
1922	Henry Schmiel	Grand Rapids
1923	George Gilbert	Owosso
1924	Jay W. Gould	Battle Creek

Organized Optometry whose original aim and purpose was the elevation of the standard of Optometry through better education of its members in the science of the physical activities of light and physiologic optics of the human eye, soon found its activities multiplied by being obliged to combat the prejudice which every new science and profession has to contend with. This prejudice became decidedly manifest during the late nineties, in the introduction of bills in the legislature which, had they become enacted into law, would have sounded the death knell of Optometry in Michigan. The Michigan Society of Optometrists aided by other organizations which also would have become victims of unjust discriminations, succeeded in preventing the passage of these antagonistic bills.

After a defensive campaign of six years, fighting proposed antagonistic legislation, the Michigan Society of Optometrists assumed an aggressive legislative attitude by having representative Jerome Turner of Muskegon introduce a bill during the legislative session of 1905 having for its purpose the regulation of the profession of Optometry. This bill was not reported out by the Public Health Committee. A similar bill was introduced in 1907 but was not enacted into law. Through persistent perseverance however in educating the public and especially the well meaning but uninformed Senators and Representatives of the legislature in the merits and possibilities of Optometry, an optometry bill known as the Giles bill was enacted into law in 1909. This law which defined the practice of Optometry to be "the employment of any means other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision and the adaptation of lenses and prisms in aid thereof" provided for a state Board of Examiners in Optometry and required that on and after May 1, 1910, all persons beginning the practice of Optometry must pass an examination in the essentials necessary to practice Optometry and that all practitioners of Optometry must be registered and pay an annual re-registration fee for the privilege of practicing Optometry in this state. Those who had been continuously engaged in the practice of Optometry for two years immediately preceding the enactment of the Optometry law were upon presentation of satisfactory evidence permitted to register without passing an examination.

The law as originally passed required a professional knowledge of one year's attendance at a recognized optometry school or two years study and apprenticeship under the tutelage of a registered optometrist. But through various amendments the only standard of education recognized at the present time is a four year high school course together with not less than two years actual attendance and graduation from a recognized College of Optometry.

Governor Fred M. Warner signed the original optometry law May 6, 1909, and on October 22 of the same year appointed

86 — the first Board of Examiners in Optometry, consisting of Dr. Ernest Eimer of Muskegon, B. W. Hardy of Port Huron, O. L. Altenberg of Saginaw, Albert W. Kludt of Detroit, and P. Scholler of Hancock. The first meeting of this Board was held at the Hotel Wentworth, Lansing, November 4, 1909. At this meeting, P. Scholler was elected president and Ernest Eimer secretary and treasurer.

The confidence reposed in Dr. Eimer by the Michigan Society of Optometrists in retaining him continuously in the office of secretary has been duplicated by the Michigan State Board of Examiners in Optometry by his continued service as secretary and treasurer of the board ever since the law went into effect, November 1, 1909.

Other appointments to the State Board of Examiners made as vacancies occurred or terms expired were Otto Supe, Sault Ste. Marie, by Gov. Osborne (1911); John A. Rath, Jackson, Frank A. Pancoast, Hastings, and P. Scholler, Hancock were appointed by Governor Ferris in 1913; Gov. Ferris also appointed Nelson K. Standart, Detroit, and Ernest Eimer, Muskegon, in 1915, Emil Arnold, Ann Arbor 1916, and John A. Rath, Jackson 1917; Gov. Sleeper appointed Wm. E. Hipp, Detroit and P. Scholler, Hancock in 1919 and Governor Groesbeck conferred this honor upon Ernest Eimer, Muskegon and Emil Arnold, Ann Arbor 1921 and Walter A. Springborg, Lansing, in 1923.

Those who have served as presidents of the Board are P. Scholler, 1909-1911, A. W. Kludt 1911-1913, Benson W. Hardy 1913-1915, P. Scholler 1915 to date.

The records of the State Board of Examiners in Optometry bear witness to great improvement in the standard of spectacle and eyeglass service to the people of Michigan. I might narrate one or two of the most conspicuous effects caused by the conscientious enforcement of the optometry law and the promotion of post-graduate clinics in which undertaking the Optometry Board received the united co-operation of the Michigan Society of Optometrists.

It is estimated that the optometry law during the first year in which it became effective put out of business in Detroit not less than forty persons who had been treating the eye and fitting glasses. Detroit was the headquarters for many peddlers and fakirs who could not qualify under the new law.

The first annual report of the Optometry Board made to Governor Warner, December 31, 1910, showed a total of 758 registrations of which 739 were by exemption and nineteen by examination. But the records of the Optometry Board prove that there has been a decided change for the better. On January 1, 1925, there were 821 registered Optometrists in the State of Michigan of whom 408 were registered by examination and 413 by exemption. Showing that although the total increase of registered Optometrists since 1910 was only 82, the increase of those registered by examination was 389.

This advanced standard of the practitioners of Optometry in Michigan was brought about through the taking of post-graduate courses by those who were originally registered by exemption.

The greater portion of the credit for the advancement of the educational standards of Optometry in Michigan deservedly belongs to Dr. Frederick Gilch of Grand Rapids, who, beginning with 1914, from time to time conducted post-graduate courses in the principal cities of Michigan, designed especially to educate the exempt optometrists to the advanced standards of Optometry and thus enable them to pass the required State Board examination.

The largest attendance at any of these courses was at Grand Rapids in 1921 when 103 availed themselves of the opportunity to take the Gilch Post Graduate Course in Optometry.

In recognition of his efforts for the advancement of Optometry, the Michigan Society of Optometry on April 12, 1916, presented Dr. Gilch with an engrossed copy of resolutions commending him for his extraordinary zeal, untiring efforts and sacrifice of personal interest in the uplift of Optometry and the raising of the standard of knowledge possessed by the optometrists of Michigan.

The meritorious work of Dr. Gilch is appreciated not only in Michigan but by the profession as a whole. Conspicuous evidence of this fact was manifested when on March 11, 1924, the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology conferred upon Dr. Gilch the honorary degree of Doctor of Optometry.

Many other names deserve to be placed upon the roll of honor for their contributions to the improvement of Optometry in this State, because of liberal donation of time, talent, money and other assistance in promoting the post-graduate clinics which for a number of years have been held in conjunction with the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Michigan Society of Optometrists.

But I have already exceeded the limitations of space for this article. May I close with this comment on these clinics from the pen of Dr. Edwin Tait, a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, who writes in part as follows:

"In the opinion of the writer, this method of procedure is far superior to any which has yet been suggested, in that it gives the practicing optometrist an opportunity to learn the use of the older and newer instruments and methods by actual practice, rather than by demonstration or observation.... Michigan, by formulating this plan, has shown a conception of the truly altruistic spirit and pointed out a way by which Optometry may speedily attain to full and unqualified recognition."

ALEXANDER MACGULPIN, FISHERMAN-PHILOSOPHER

BY IVAN SWIFT

(Author of *Fagots of Cedar*, etc.)

ON the opening of the Erie Canal, just 100 years ago, my great-grandfather came to Michigan and fought it out with raw Nature for what he could get—and gave more than he got, and at his death left a noble State to a numerous family. But history has noted his contribution and done him justice.

To be direct, I therefore wish my State could know more of the pioneers who seem to have given much and still remain unsung, and expected to remain so. Among these, it seems to me, Alexander MacGulpin, Alexander Gilbault and Andrew Blackbird stand out in strong virtues, marked talent and permanent foresight of citizenship. They were contemporary and lived to my time of youth and sufficient maturity I hope, for appreciation. What they went through to reach the poise and wisdom of their advanced years I can but surmise from what they came to, as I saw it.

It will be impractical to take up the lives of all three in this brief article, but we may begin. The first mentioned was of Scotch-Irish descent and, one may deduce from his accent if not from his explanation, a strain of French. He said once, "My grandfather was genuine Scot—come from Glasgow to Quebec. Them's where I get the name MacGulpang!" One may also believe it from the evidence of strength and gifts of at least three good races.

Knowing him as I did, from almost daily meeting as he went to his work one way and I went to my school the other, on the same street for many years, I shall have to guard against un-

Ivan Swift who contributes this article, is the grandson of Hon. George W. Swift, one time United States Consul and State Librarian; and the great-grandson of Rev. Marcus Swift, who came from Wayne County, N. Y., to Wayne County, Michigan, just one hundred years ago. The family has been well represented in Michigan continuously since that time and two of them are listed in *Who's Who in America*. An interesting article on the Swift pioneers will appear in this Magazine later. Mr. Ivan Swift makes his summer home at Harbor Springs; in winter he is in Detroit, "The Castle," 2574 Second St., busy writing for magazines and periodicals.—Ed.

convincing fervor and too much color for a historical record. Enough to say, familiarity with the man did not breed contempt and, prophet as he was, he seems at least not to be without honor in his own country.

His country, as it happened, was the Mackinac district, where he was born about 1830 and always lived in the vicinity of, and seemed to get the more out of because he was imprisoned in it. However, it must be understood that, by natural inclination, delving deeply into the life and aspects of this interesting region, he had no desire to go far afield and to the surfaces of strange places. He had a geological rather than a geographic bent. Like Agassiz he seemed to find enough in a cubic foot of soil to keep him busy his life time—wherein there is indicated a reverence for nature and neighbors. Never a slacker, he remained where the task was, met it like a man and grew to perfection of the oak where his observers and the winds could carve what they would on his bark. As such, he was history in himself—history of the country, its people, its thought and industry. Many are that, perhaps, but few indeed were so lucid and honest and good-reading. Art was his hand-maid and he could convey to others the spirit of the age and the battle—while fighting the battle for the age and future ages.

Just what the great contribution of "Alec" MacGulpin was it will be hard to say beyond the truth that he preserved with integrity the best traditions and foresaw the best tendencies with confidence and cheer. "It is all faith," he said to the priest. "Every morning for eighty years the sun come up in the east. She's coming up tomorrow, I believe. I got my kindling to build fire tomorrow. It's all faith, Father." This made him a tremendous agent in a period of struggle, fear and superstition. Humor, courage and sanity have saved the world from destruction, and industry has built it. He did both for his world.

When asked idly by some friend the secret of his long life and good health, he answered that he always made it a rule to



ALEX. MacGULPIN
Fisherman-philosopher at his door, Little Traverse Bay



get up at twelve o'clock at night and eat one pie and smoke a pipe. And he was not the first great man who answered unanswerable questions by indirection, and sometimes *a la Rabelais*.

In practical life he was a trusted and reliable aid to the government and missionaries as interpreter, pilot, guide, messenger and peace-maker; as a neighbor he planted vines and flowers where they would long bless those of less imagination, for whom the day was sufficient; as a father he provided, advised and entertained with wit and kindness and made himself remembered with affection—undeliberately; as a citizen he counseled tolerance with the varied natures of men and patience with the poor and desperate. His sympathy was unflinching, his indignation terrible to the oppressor, his logic final with priest or publican. He was too sane to feel obliged to be busy constantly, and on his days of vacation called himself a *resorter*. "Resorter nothing!" remarked a husky, tobacco-chewing hackman, "A man who hain't got money might just as well go jump and say 'Here goes nuthin'," which brought a smile from old Alec. "Listen to reason, man. Them resorter come thousand mile, pay thousand dollar to see the sea-gull and the tree and drink the spring water. It don't cost me nothing, twelve month in the year. Yes, I'm resorter today. Look up the sky, not down your feet so much—you feel better."

Whatever he was, as measured by his neighbors, MacGulpin has become a legend, his words a sort of gospel, his example stimulating. There seems to be no going back of his decrees, no refuting the findings of his experience. As he put it, he had *had* everything and was no longer afraid of catching. He was immune by kismet—kept his bowsprit on the fixed star and suffered no wind to bear him off. His passengers were safe, and felt so. This is guardianship of the first order, and a State is safe with such citizens—one such citizen.

The rattled and selfish and ambitious lose the fight before it is on. Whose cause is just, and who knows it is—just to all, is thrice armed, and the best friend is the strong friend. Even in his younger days Alec told the priest: "Some men can't

steer the boat. They run on the rock. The church come, show them the deep channel. Then they run on the sand—the priest come and read them the chart. That is good. But, Father, I'm gov'ment pilot for thirty years—I can steer the boat through St. Mary River like a snake, never touch nothing, come out Lake Superior. I know the deep channel; I can read the chart. I'm going to meet you in the big water, by grace of God. I pay my debt, I take my chance."

He was, until his death in this village a few years ago, a dramatic record of the days of King Strang and the Mormons, the smugglers, the fur-traders, lumbermen and fishermen as well as of the social faults and advances. He faced the facts and remembered clearly and reacted reliably. His story was our history. He wrote no word, could read English only imperfectly, received no more for his message than a bird for its song. Being an unpaid counsellor he was a free and frank one; being no slave he adventured with delight upon the precious philosophies of his employers; but being human and witty he was not penalized for his liberties, unless perhaps retention in humble and menial tasks was the price he paid. If so, he paid it with dignity and grace and was grateful for what he received. He expected no more.

"I am too d——n honest," was one of his favorite jests. "Long time ago," he relates, "I carry the two barrel of gold to the Injun, Sugar Island, for the revenue cutter. I have Swede help with the fish-boat. He got sore eyes looking them gold. We come to Snows. He say, 'Alec, run the boat on the shore! Wreck the boat! We get the money! Run the boat on rock, Alec!' I have to laugh. I say, 'What you think, man? I'm going to wreck my nice fish-boat for two barrel gold? Naw!' We go Sugar Island all right. Too d——n honest! Today them Swede own two brick block somewhere. I work for dollar, quarter day." But there was a clear note of pride in that humble confession; and in later years I heard him say, "When I go to St. Peter I want the world owe me something yet—I don't want owe the world something. That's good."

My candid opinion is that the world will want some time in paying him his credits.

The truly great are immortal in the memory of men. Monuments to them can only remind us of our own unworthiness. These men do not need them and rarely leave provision for them.

Alexander MacGulpin sleeps peacefully in the cemetery on the high hill commanding the beautiful prospect of Little Traverse Bay—the loved and moody field of his labors since 1855—a date his little restored cottage on Traverse street should bear in bronze, carrying the words of simple wisdom—

“I give you gold
You give me friend—
I’m rich and you be poor.”

To do as full justice as the written word without gesture and inflection can hope to do so vivacious a *raconteur*, I must recall in full a few stories of “message and moral” common to our old philosopher’s daily conversation.

THE GOOD CATHOLIC

The Good Catholic

“One time a good Catholic live here. He go to church three or four time a day, read his bible, say pray—nice man—too good to live long. After while his wife die. He say he want what you call surgeon.”

“What for you want surgeon?” man say, “She’s dead.”

“I know she’s dead. I want surgeon. He’s going to cut open the woman.”

“What for you cut open the woman?—she don’t be poison.”

“No, she don’t be poison, I know. Priest say, people got soul. I’m going to find them soul.”

“By George, them surgeon cut them woman hamburg-steak! The good Catholic got spyglass—he look for the soul with the spyglass. He don’t find no soul—nothing. nothing! Then he don’t believe no more. He swear, chew tobacco, get drunk, call the priest all kinds name. Bad man! He’s going to hell down-hill fast!

"I say to him one day. 'Listen to reason, man. You hear the organ play hymn?—beautiful music? Now you take a ax—cut open the organ—find the music, yes? Why, you spoil the music, you fool! The body—that's nothing—nothing—ashes, that's all! But the spirit! My God, Man! The spirit—she's got wing—she fly away! What you think me for, preacher, hay?"

It was thus that this "man of the world" gave faith from his humble experience to the professors of faith!

The Sermon of the Stars

"One time Captain Scott survey Lake. I sail the boat. He smart man. He survey all day—watch the star all night. He's got spyglass. One time I say, 'Captain, how far you can see with the spyglass?"

"He say, 'I'm looking on star hundred million mile—more far the sun!"

"I say, 'That be true?"

"Yes, that be sure."

"I say, 'Captain, what all you can see in the sky with spyglass?"

"Star, Alec, nothing but star, hundred million mile," the captain say.

"That be true?"

"Yes, everybody know that be true," he say.

"Well, Captain," I say, "where is heaven, anyway? By George, I be dead dozen time before I get to them place!"

"I never forget what the Captain say to me: 'Alec, heaven, it is here,—you make your hell, your heaven! I can understand that."

And we may sometimes wonder what he did not understand:—and whether we understand more.

Carrying Sail

One morning the wind was blowing a gale. I met the thin old man on the road, beating against the elements toward his home port.

"Good morning, Alec,—nice day," I said.

"Yes, nice day," he replied pleasantly, "but can't carry much sail."

So with all of us—every day would be a nice day, if we trimmed our sails to it—as he did.

FISHAIR OF THE SISHCO-ET

Ah ain't think 'bout thees mill-job here;
Ah dream an' dream an' dream!
Two, three year more the devil' spear
Be pike me down the stream.

Ah'm have some diffrant thing to think,
'Bout better day went by;
When all the nord-man feesh an' drink—
An' don't be 'fraid to die.

The Lak' be fill' weeth feesh long 'go;
Ah bring the firs' pon'-net
An' teach the Injun—'course *Ah know*—
To catch the sishco-et.

Them sishco-et be kin' o' trout,
She make good feed, you boil;
Ma wife pack barrel, tak' heem out—
There's *two inch bes' kin' oil!*

Eef Ah'm have save Ah don't pile slab
For dollair quarter 'day;
But how we know the Yankee grab
And all the trouts go 'way?

Ah wish Ah be young man *encore*—
'Bout twenty-five, more less,
Ah take the Lak' to ol' Nord Shore
An' try for make success.

But Ah be old, an' pile the board
From sun-up till she set;
An' in ma *mind* Ah pack ten cord
Them *sam' blam' sishco-et!*

HISTORICAL NOTES

DR. Samuel Dickie, president emeritus of Albion College, died at his home in Albion on Nov. 5, at the age of 74. He was born in Burford Township, Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1851. Dr. Dickie had retired in 1921 from the active presidency of Albion after twenty years of service to the college. An historical sketch of his life and work will later appear in the Magazine.

DR. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Maine since 1922, was inaugurated president of the University of Michigan on November 2, to succeed the late President Marion LeRoy Burton, whose death Feb. 18, 1925, was noted in the April issue of the Magazine.

President Little is the sixth president of the University, and the youngest of its presidents. He was born Oct. 6, 1888, being now 37 years old. He comes to Michigan with an equipment of youth, ability and experience that should peculiarly fit him for the great task that is to test his powers.

His success at Maine augurs well for success at Michigan. A keen intellect, readiness as a speaker, and sympathy with the interests and problems of students should gain for him a ready hearing from students, alumni and the general public.

President Little took the doctorate at Harvard in 1914, and is a specialist in biology, interested particularly in the study of cancer. In an interview with the editor he expressed himself as inclined to be very conservative respecting the much heralded theory of cancer as a germ disease. He expressed an interest in the history of the great commonwealth he has come to serve. The Michigan History Magazine wishes him every success.

THE tenth upper peninsula meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society was held at Crystal Falls, July 30 and 31, with convention headquarters at Crystal Falls City Hall. Taking part in this event, from Crystal Falls were

Rev. William Poyseor, Mrs. H. L. Richards, Mayor Ira Odgers, Mr. R. B. Webb, Mr. William H. Morrison, Mrs. L. D. Rowley, Margaret Mason, Mrs. P. M. Shaw; from Lansing, Mrs. M. B. Ferrey; from Marquette, Mr. J. E. Jopling and Prof. Lew Allen Chase; from Ishpeming, Mr. John O. Viking; from Chassell, Mr. Edward A. Hamar; from Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Charles H. Watson; from Stambaugh, Mr. William H. Selden; from Iron River, Mr. Pat O'Brien; from Menominee, Mrs. A. L. Sawyer. Several of the papers read at the meeting have been published in *The Diamond Drill*, (Aug. 7-Aug. 28) notably "A Little Journey in Journalism," by Charles H. Watson; "A Brief Account of the Early History of Iron County," by William H. Selden; "Looking Back," by A. E. Hamar; "First Epoch of Iron County History," by Thomas Conlin. In the afternoon of the closing day, delegates and citizens enjoyed an automobile ride to Ojibway Indian Cemetery and other historical points of Iron County as guests of the Crystal Falls Rotary Club.

THE next meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held in Holland, on the first Thursday and Friday of May, under the joint auspices of Hope College and the public schools of that city. Trustee Arnold Mulder, editor of the Holland *Sentinel*, assures the organization of a royal welcome. Sup't. Fell and President Dimnent have extended the cordial co-operation of the schools and the college. Program will be announced in the April Magazine.

MR. H. H. Hutchins, of Fennville, has recently done some work in local history that is much to be commended for its fine public spirit. The editor has received from Mr. Hutchins a scrapbook of newspaper clippings in the form of letters to the Saugatuck *Commercial Record* covering many years of interesting historical data concerning Allegan County. Mr. Hutchins says:

"Quite a long time ago, as I saw the first settlers here passing on, it came to me that some one should take notes of their

experiences and the dates of happenings in this community. There are county histories, but they are more of a general class and lack much detail that would be of interest in the distant future. I saw no move in that direction, so without any plan in mind, I began interviewing them. No one has appeared on the scene to use my notes, and I am no longer in the juvenile class, and what to do I didn't know. It is entirely out of my line, and if I was equal to the task of writing it up I had no time for the work. But in my desperation I plunged in, without plan or method, at odd times, and in a pure hit and miss fashion. The result is disconnected and rough, but the facts are noted down and ready for some capable person to hunt out and use when wanted. I have received a number of very complimentary letters, and wish to thank those people for them. If no particular good has been done, I am sure there is no harm."

We are sure that the story of what Mr. Hutchins has tried to do in preserving historical data for Allegan County will afford inspiration to others especially in those parts of the state where many of the first settlers are still living.

ON Mackinac Island, Friday, Aug. 28, there was unveiled a memorial to honor the unknown soldiers who gave their lives in the Battle of Mackinac Island in the War of 1812. The memorial is a large boulder, with bronze tablet, which bears the following inscription: "To the memory of the unknown soldiers, led by Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, who gave their lives on this site in the Battle of Mackinac Island, August 4, 1814. Erected by National Society U. S. Daughters of 1812, State of Michigan, 1925."

The memorial was presented by Mrs. Clarence J. Chandler of Detroit, president of the Society, and was accepted by Major John G. Emery, Past National Commander, American Legion. The invocation was made by Rev. Carlos H. Hanks, chaplain of a Michigan Regiment, Spanish-American War. A beautiful floral wreath tied with the gray and blue ribbons of the society was placed by Mrs. James DeForest Candler, first

vice-president Michigan Society U. S. Daughters of 1812. The salute to the Flag was led by the color-bearer of the State Society, Mrs. James W. Partlan of Detroit. The singing of patriotic music was led by Miss Mildred Davis of Mackinac Island. Taps were sounded by Mr. Frank A. Kenyon, Sup't. of Parks, Mackinac Island. The chairman of the Memorial was Mrs. Gordon W. Kingsbury, Detroit. Other members of the committee in charge were Mrs. Job Tuthill and Miss Dorothy Chandler.

The site of the battle commemorated by this monument is on the road between the Fort and British Landing. There on August 4, 1812, American forces under command of Lieut. Col. George Croghan engaged the British under command of Lieut. Robert McDonall. The American troops had been safely disembarked at British Landing, but the time consumed in cruising about the Island to ascertain the best landing place had given the British time to arrange an effective defense. The brilliant and gallant Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, who led the van of the Americans in an attempt to outflank the British advance and cut it off from the Fort, was killed before a destructive fire from Indians in ambush. His troops were thrown into confusion and after heroic attempts to retrieve the disaster, Col. Croghan ordered a retreat to the ships. Capt. Isaac Van Horne, Jr. and Lieut. Hezekiah Jackson were mortally wounded. Major Holmes and twelve men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

*Reb. Van
Cassidy*
ON July 22, 1779, Ex-Lieut. James Cassidy, of the Detroit Militia, with his tanner, William Bostwick, was arrested by order of Capt. R. B. Lernoult, the Commandant, "as an outrageous Rebel". He was arrested on his farm at Grosse Pointe, by Lieut. Turney, or Tourney, under orders of Capt. Blair who was present with a force of men in green uniforms, presumably Butler's Rangers. They were put on a boat at Grosse Pointe, and taken to Detroit. The next day, the 23d, they were put in Irons and deported *without trial* to Quebec, and there

confined in the Provost prison for three years, one month, and one day, escaping on August 24th, 1782.

Thomas Cassidy, one of the sons of the above named James was present at the arrest of his father, and followed the boat to Detroit on horseback, where he arrived ahead of the boat. Witnessing the brutal treatment of his father, he fired a shot at the British officer (Probably Capt. Blair?), and fled at once among the western Indians. He was seen no more by white men until after Peace was signed, 1784-5. When he returned to Canajoharie, in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. State, with his father and mother, and married Nancy Warmuth.

When he fled from Detroit, he was of course mounted on the horse he rode in following the boat. He was but seventeen years old and just home on vacation from college in the east. He must have been a very brave boy to venture into the wilderness alone, without guide or protection, and with little or no ammunition for any purpose. The terrors of the wilds were not unknown to him. Wild beasts, serpents, red men and Hamilton's Hair Buyers, hard to say which was most to be feared. A mature Backwoodsman might well hesitate before such a plunge into the unknown.

With his father's horse as his sole companion, fleeing the British vengeance at Detroit, in what direction did Thomas Cassidy turn his flight through the Wilds of what is now Ohio? Did he ride toward Ft. Pitt? Or south toward some Post on the Ohio in what is now Kentucky? Or did he try to meet with Clarke and his dreaded Virginians, who were hourly expected at Detroit? Had Vincennes yet fallen before Clarke? The Depositions against his father reveal the dread of Clarke's arrival at Detroit, and his expected arrival. It would be natural for Thomas to direct his flight over the trail toward Vincennes in hope of meeting Clarke. (At least one kinsman of his was with Clarke, the celebrated Indian fighter, Capt. Michael Cassidy of the Va. Line, and of the Ill. Expedition, Grantee of a large tract of land at Cassidy's Fort, Ky., Judge, State Senator, State Representative, to the end of his days in 1829).

Thomas Cassidy was well aware of the feasibility of reaching Ft. Pitt through the swamps. James Gordon (Gen. afterward), his father's friend and companion in their first trip to Detroit, 1762-3, made the trip to Ft. Pitt, on horse back through the swamps of Ohio, and his father may have been with him. At any rate Thomas was captured by the Indians and held in more or less benevolent captivity until he escaped sometime after 1783, probably during the Winter of 1783-1784, as he made his escape on the ice by skating away. The Indians had taught him to skate, and he gradually disarmed their suspicions of an attempt at escape. Judge Jones mentions the Shawnees as the captors of Thomas, Jones knew both the Cassidy's personally for many years in Oneida county, and must have the tribe name from Thomas himself. He relates a tradition that Thomas was adopted by them, and that a chief gave Thomas his daughter as a wife. Also that Thomas was the father of the great Tecumseh and his two brothers, a preposterous tradition, as Tecumseh was already ten years old when Thomas fled from Detroit. Tecumseh was 44 years old when slain in battle, 1813. Data handed me from Ohio might indicate that the place of Thomas' captivity was at the Shawnee village of Wapakoneta.

Near Wapakoneta, Ohio, is a lake of the same name. This might be the place of Thomas' skating exploits, and final escape. Being directly south of Detroit, it would indicate that the Shawnees captured him very soon after his flight from Detroit, or that he headed straight south toward Kentucky, or Vincennes, but they could have captured him while far east toward Ft. Pitt on a foray. When he finally made his escape, he sought his mother at Grosse Pointe, and arrived home at night. The only news he could have had of his mother and other relatives at Detroit was such as the Indians might bring him, and it is probable that he had little or no knowledge of his father's fate. By a singular dispensation of Providence, his father reached home the next day. With only one slave of all they had possessed (\$50,000), the three had to flee Detroit the next day as *outlaws*, and embarked for Buffalo. This event

had to be later than October, 1783, because Capt. James Cassidy, the father of Thomas, while on his way to Detroit from Ft. Rensselaer (Ft. Plain), as the special agent of Gen. Washington, who dispatched him to Detroit on Aug. 1st, 1783, was held up at Oswego nearly a month, and had to return to Ft. Rensselaer, escaping from Oswego on Sept. 2. So he could not have reached Detroit before the following Winter or Spring. 1784 is the date usually assigned for their return to Canajoharie. Thomas became a celebrated man among his fellows, and finally reached the grade of Lieut. Col. Commandant in Jan. 1800. He commanded the 20th Regt. of N. Y. Troops (Oneida County) for ten years, until he went to Chautauqua county with his eldest son, Lieut. *Mathew Warmuth Cassidy*, in 1809, and purchased land in what is now Dunkirk. By removal he lost his Militia command, as also did his son, who was Regt. Quarter Master. The Col. died on Aug. 14, 1831-5, year not certain. His father died on May 23, 1822, over a hundred years ago, aged 84. He was born on Long Island. His maternal ancestry goes back to 1635, in New Amsterdam. His wife, Margaret Van der Bogart *Nixon-Cassidy*, was a descendant of the Vedders, and Van Slycks, Ryckmans, etc., and as a *Van Slyck*, had a Mohawk strain. This will probably explain the very great influence Thomas had with the Indians. Because of this influence Peter Smith brought him from Canajoharie to aid in his dispute with the Indians in what is now Oneida county, in 1794.

Col. Thomas Cassidy is said by some writers to have been born in Detroit. His parents were married in Schenectady, May 26, 1760. Two brothers were baptized in Schenectady—John, and Francis, but no record of the baptism of Thomas Cassidy is mentioned by Pearson. The two brothers above named were in Mohawk Battalion, Tryon County Militia, in the latter years of the Revolutionary War. The name of a David Cassidy also appears in the same Battalion, probably another son of Capt. James Cassidy. John Casety, or Cassidy, died in Detroit in 1787, the husband of a daughter of Jacques Duperron Baby. This was most likely one of Capt's sons. Col.

Thos. Cassidy was named for his maternal grandfather, Thomas Nixon of Schenectady, who married Margaret Van der Bogart. The Depositions of 1779, mention Gen. Nixon as the uncle of two sons of Capt. Cassidy, who were Captains in the army of their uncle, Gen. Nixon. Capt. James Cassidy's wife had a brother John Nixon, who might have been the celebrated Maj. Gen. John Nixon of Mass. Line, for all that I know to the contrary. For a long time the Nixon family was a blank to my research, and I have not yet worked out the Thomas Nixon Tree. A most interesting line of inquiry. All the Mohawk Valley people were relatives of the Cassidy's, either by blood, or by marriage ties. The Valley is full of their descendants, many of whom have no remote idea of their distinguished ancestry. Had Capt. James Cassidy been anywhere else than at Detroit, he would surely have won a General's star in the American Army. These lines are addressed your readers in the hope that they may add to my data on the enforced sojourn of Thomas among the Shawnees and his probable plan of campaign, or objective, when he found himself in the desperate situation that confronted him on July 23d, 1779. Any data will be very gratefully received.

Thomas E. Cassidy.

Box 420, New Rochelle, N. Y.

THESE are the days of centennial celebrations of settlement in southern Michigan. It was in the 20's of the last century following the opening of land sales at Detroit in 1818, the beginning of steam navigation on the Great Lakes, the opening of the Erie Canal and survey of military roads through the interior of Michigan that white settlement received its first strong impulse. Then came the organizing of counties and townships and the platting of villages, clearing the forests, building the roads, bridging streams, and the planting of churches and schools and other agents of civilization in the primitive wilderness.

Wayne, Monroe, Macomb, Oakland and St. Clair counties had been organized by 1821. Then followed Washtenaw and

Lenawee in 1826, St. Joseph and Cass in 1829. Before the close of the 30's there were organized all the other counties south of Grand River and in the Saginaw region. In all of these counties at least the county seats had been platted by then, and in many others several centers of population had been platted as rivals for the county seat and were thriving villages. At some of these points there had been Indian missions and trading posts.

Several centennials have recently been held, commemorating these and similar events, the coming of the first white family to the community, or the founding of some notable institution, of which from time to time accounts have appeared in the Magazine. Among the celebrations in 1925 was that at Adrian, in which the city devoted a week to the celebration of its 100th birthday anniversary, beginning June 29 and closing July 4 with a combined centennial and Defense Day program. The *Adrian Daily Telegram* carried special features through the week, including thirty-two complete columns of contributions to the early history of Lenawee County.

Another notable celebration in 1925 was that at Cassopolis, by the Cass County Pioneer and Historical Society, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first white man's home in what later became Cass County by Uzziel Putnam and family, the principal paper read being by Attorney Coy W. Hendryx of Dowagiac.

Reports of preparations that are in the making for celebrations in 1926 are welcome to the columns of the Magazine; for use in the next number they should reach the Magazine by Feb. 15.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine.

I wish to say a word through your columns about the Central Michigan Centennial event which took place at Grand Blanc, on Sept. 10, by which we tried to call attention to the rich background of history being developed after a hundred years of obscurity, in which the place name of Grand Blanc figures, a name dating doubtless from the day when the first

French explorers of the region, Brebeuf and Daniel, wished to substitute Le Grande Blanc (The Great White) for Saguenay, or Saguenam (Saginaw of today) to denote the arrival of white civilization.

I believe the day is coming when state and local history will be widely taught in the schools and the community's pioneers be known to the youngest pupil. In 1825 knowledge that the Erie Canal was to open sent the tides of immigration surging toward Michigan until they for the first time passed over the southern Saginaw-Grand River watershed crest. Today, influence of the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway project, vaster in scope, profoundly affects the life of the Central West. The effect upon historical development in this region can not but be important, and should be watched by our young people in the schools.

Fundamental to historical development is regional research, for in a sense Nature is History's conditioner. The limits of Central Michigan are recognized as roughly coinciding with the Michigan coal fields. Attention was called to the fact during 1924 that white settlement first occurred there at Grand Blanc during 1824-1828. Immediately steps were taken to put the public in possession of the major facts. A series of centennial events were arranged, and a centennial literature developed, under auspices of the Central Michigan Centennial Committee. The opening event was June 17, 1924, on the anniversary of the arrival of the Stevens family. The second event, which was staged also at Grand Blanc, September 10, took the form of a picnic and historical Pageant, some 800 persons being present. The chairman, C. E. Parsons, welcomed the guests. Attention was called to the importance of research in the history of this region of sixteen counties, and sixteen parts of counties, geographically nearly central to the lower peninsula of Michigan, and the first large region of Michigan settled by American stock.

It was there pointed out that the American Revolution was drawing to its close when the first white trader, Captain Jacob Fisher, or Visger (of Albany, N. Y.) was granted per-

mission (1781) by the British Commandant at Mackinac, to trade in the Saginaw Valley. Fisher seems to have had knowledge of the regional significance of Le Grande Blanc, for he established his post at the Indian village of that name, and unsuccessfully presented claim to the United States at the Treaty Council at Saginaw, for several thousand acres of land about his trading post acquired by alleged purchase from Indian chiefs. His half-breed son, Jean Fisher, secured under the Treaty 640 acres of land on Le Grande Traverse (Flint). Upon arrival of white settlers Fisher withdrew to Copanconiec Lake in Genesee County, temporarily taking with him the name of his village. On October 5, 1925, two descendants of the Fisher family participated in the recent celebration. The 570 pupils of the Grand Blanc school, first of the region to be established, sang America as a prelude to arrival of the settlers' covered wagons in the Pageant. Interest was then centered upon the approach of the Stevens wagon flying the American flag. The Stevens family originally came in 1833 over the southern limits of the region from a sojourn on a farm in the vicinity of Pontiac. A son-in-law of the settlers, Samuel B. Perkins, established settlement at Grand Blanc, June 17, 1824; 450 bushels of corn, and 170 shocks of wheat that year rewarded effort, and Stevens speaks of the district as "The Garden of the Territory." The death of Jacob Smith at Le Grand Traverse, 1825, ended agriculture there for a term of years, and the next settlement to occur after Grand Blanc was in Saginaw and Livingston counties, 1828.

The Perry covered wagon followed, proving to be larger than the Stevens wagon. In the original one Edmund and Rowland Perry arrived in 1826, having purchased land including the site of Le Grande Blanc the previous year. Those were days of great adventure, and some peril, yet the memorable trip across Canada to Detroit and up the Mackinac Trail, occupying twenty-seven days, was followed by a second early in 1827 bringing the remainder of the Edmund Perry family including Mercy, his wife. Edmund Perry was the son of Edward Perry, a colonial Quaker of Rhode Island, and he built

and operated the first carding mill in the state of New York before setting out for Michigan. The celebration impressed the fact that by such sturdy constructive types Michigan was made what it is today. Descendants of the original settlers participating in the celebration included grandchildren of Edmund Perry, and a son of Rowland Perry, Alfred.

In 1828, the year the first tavern and United States post-office were established at Grand Blanc, sometimes called Stevens, Edmund Perry built a frame school house on the Big Run, near his cabin. The first session of this, The Perry Arithmetic School, was held with ten children; thirty-three years ago the school became the pioneer Consolidated Township Unit Agricultural School of Michigan, and is today housed in a building which was awarded first prize by the American Institute of Architects in 1922.

The program in the afternoon emphasized the development of agriculture in the region. Several features listed for the day had to be postponed until the next event. That the Grand Blanc beginnings laid the foundation which called to the region the pioneer agricultural college of the world was stated by the chairman in introducing Professor Eben Mumford of Michigan State College who paid high tribute to the early agriculturists of the region.

Messages were received from Lieutenant Governor Welsh and other speakers unable to be present. It was voted to have another celebration event, and a Committee was appointed to report on forming a Central Michigan Historical Society. Plans of the Centennial Committee include expanding the scope of its literature and providing a regional white settlement monument at Grand Blanc.

C. E. PARSONS, A. M., B. D.

Executive Chairman,
Central Michigan Centennial Committee,
Grand Blanc, Michigan.

To the newspaper men and women of Michigan:

AS I look backward over the seventy-two years I have been a resident of Michigan, coming with my father's family from Rochester, N. Y., in the fall of 1853, landing in the city of Detroit when its population was but a little above 20,000, its principal thoroughfare being Jefferson Avenue, while the greater part of its business structures were frame buildings, and the most of them not much above a story and a half high, entirely devoid of the pomp and splendor of its skyscrapers of today, or the incessant hum of its moving million and over inhabitants, whether by automobile, truck, street car or on foot, I can vision a picture of Michigan when in its infancy, that to the younger generation of today would seem almost unbelievable.

Is it not for us who have witnessed all this wonderful passing and those of a later generation who have come upon the conditions and scenes of today, to "stop, look and listen," taking at least a passing thought of the lives of the men and women of our Commonwealth who have contributed of their time, labor and talent, to the making and building of civilization in this beautiful peninsular state of which we are all so proud?

Is it not through the pages of the Michigan History Magazine, a publication issued by our great state, in which the editors and managers are laboring to secure all important facts for publication relating to our growth and development during the formative years that have passed, that we must look for that recognition and mention of those who have had a prominent part in the building of this structure, whether as the pioneer on the farm, or in the office, factory or shop?

We are just emerging from the days of the forest, just opening our eyes upon the new order of things which have changed our vision from the things of the past to those of the present. A wider interest in the facts that should be found in the Michigan History Magazine in the years to come is just beginning. There is a force in our state that should be enlisted in this cause. My plea is to the press of Michigan, that

power today as in the years past, standing without a rival for stamping indelibly upon the public conscience, facts of history that are not erasable. In their files may be found the facts we desire for publication in the Michigan History Magazine; files possessing the record, life and work of the men and women deserving of a few pages devoted to their work and activity.

A true history of the development and growth of Michigan cannot be given without the aid of the Michigan Press. There are many editors and publishers today who can recall the struggle of some of the "Old Wheel Horses" who wrote columns of matter aiding in the development of their section and state. Let this portion of our past history be dug up and given a place in the Magazine; let the pioneer in any line look over old files of his home newspaper for a sketch of the life and times of the men and women who had a hand in Michigan in the making.

As we look to the Press as a leader in thought, as a force in crystalizing sentiment for every worthy cause, so must we look to it to get back of the Michigan History Magazine and make of it a history both truthful and lasting, to be read with interest by generations unborn.

JOHN W. FITZGERALD,
St. Johns.

FROM an editorial in the *Detroit Free Press* for Oct. 8, 1925, captioned "History is Fundamental":

A fair knowledge of history is an absolutely necessary foundation for a sound education. Unless a person possesses it, he is doomed to see life as a flat surface. He cannot hope to acquire any real background or any accurate perspective. His sense of proportion and appreciation of relative values is bound to be limited.

The more familiar a man or woman is with the people and happenings of other days, the better he is able to comprehend his own times, the more accurately he can weigh the significance of passing events; the easier it is for him to separate and classify what is essential and what is non-essential; what is

really important and what only appears to be momentous, but really is trivial.

There is nothing more broadening, more helpful to sound judgment, or more protective against fallacies and nostrums than an understanding acquaintanceship with history is.

If a student should find himself or herself obliged to select one academic study to the permanent exclusion of all others, it would be an exhibition of sound judgment to select history. Through historic research a person is able to get some knowledge of almost everything worth while, including religion, philosophy, political economy and all the branches of science. If one could know everything there is to learn regarding history, he would not need to worry very much about the acquisition of any further knowledge.

AN editorial in the *Grand Rapids Herald* for Oct. 8, 1925, captioned "The Power of Sincerity":

President Coolidge was introduced to the American Legion convention by National Commander Drain as "a president who holds the confidence of the American people more firmly than any chief executive since Washington." He was received by the Legion with a thunderous greeting which was as spontaneous as it was overwhelming. And this is the same president who vetoed the "Soldiers' Bonus"—the Legion's pet project—and who was said thereby to have "lost the soldier vote."

There's a profound political moral in this little picture. The American Legion is a typical cross section of the American people. The American people ask of their statesmen one thing above all else—honesty of action. They do not demand that their leaders always shall trim sails to their clamor. They respect honest differences of opinion. They know a man when they see one. They prefer straight-forward opposition, dictated by conscience, to truckling complacency which attempts the impossible task of being all things to all men. When they find a statesman impervious to any influence which might swerve him from his own conception of duty, they give him their confidence. They are suspicious of political flirts. They

trust and respect and indorse independent dependability—even when they disagree with its conclusions.

The old-time legend cautioned a "politician" to avoid all controversial subjects; to keep mum on any text upon which people disagree; to present a pretense of hospitality to whatever issue might please the particular group immediately at hand; to say whatever might win the moment's most applause; to be "absent" on any ticklish roll calls; and to hide all positive opinions beneath a multitude of words. The cemeteries are full of that type of "politician." Coolidge is the antithesis of these in every possible respect. He wastes no words; but he evades no challenge. What he says, he means. What he thinks, he does. His conception of his duty rules his decisions. He hews to the line—letting votes fall where they may. It is a formula that violates most all "rules of the game"—as understood among the heelers. But it wins. It is a new legend—the Coolidge legend—not silence, but sincerity.

NOTES from Secretary L. A. Chase relative to activities of the Marquette County Historical Society, Marquette, Michigan:

In response to a telegraphic request from Prof. L. B. Sharp of Teachers College, Columbia University, the Marquette County Historical Society loaned to the college the film depicting the historical pageant held at Teal Lake a few years ago to be used in classes at the college. In returning the film to Marquette, Professor Sharp writes to the secretary: "We had a very successful meeting. The students of the department of physical education as well as other departments of the college were much interested in the pageant. It was very interesting and instructive from an educational point of view. I enjoyed seeing it again myself. It renewed interest and many pleasant associations of Marquette County. It may be possible that we would want to use it again next year, if it should still be available."

It will be remembered that Professor Sharp assisted in the staging of the pageant at Teal Lake.

Information is now being got together by officials of the Society looking to the erection of additional historical road markers in Marquette County.

A very interesting addition to the library of the Marquette County Historical Society is the volume *Wau-bun, the Early Day in the Northwest*, by Mrs. J. H. Kinzie, recently acquired from a Boston dealer. Recent additions include the *Report of the Fulton Mining Company* for the year 1855 and a copy of *Iron Ore* for January 1, 1889. The newspaper was presented to the society by Miss Edith Callahan of Ishpeming and is interesting as being the annual anniversary number containing much information of local historical interest. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Sydney Adams, the society, some years ago, came into possession of what is understood to be Major Brooks' copy of the Bayfield charts of Lake Huron in their metal container; and the society is now in search of the similar chart of Lake Superior which is said to exist. The society has secured a copy of the diagram, blueprint, showing the variations in the level of Lake Superior at Marquette covering a long period of years, prepared by Mr. R. C. Young, Chief Engineer of the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad. This diagram is interesting as revealing the fact that Lake Superior rises and falls periodically and that the present low water is by no means unprecedented. The later winter months show the lowest annual level.

A number of other important additions have been made recently, including the following titles:

Raymond S. Spears: *A Trip on the Great Lakes*, Columbus, O., 1913.

Prospectus of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company. New York, 1871.

Report of the President and Directors of the Pittsburg and Boston Mining Company. Pittsburg, 1854.

Northern Boundary of Ohio and Admission of Michigan into the Union: Report, 24th Congress, first session, House of Representatives.

Prospectus of the Lafayette Mining Company. New York, 1863.

A Few Remarks on the Operations of the Companies at Present Organized for the Digging and Smelting of Copper and Other Ores on Lake Superior and the St. Croix River, by an explorer. Undated, but about the year 1845.

William Poole: *The Ordinance of 1787*. Ann Arbor, 1892.

Meade C. Williams: *Early Mackinac*. St. Louis, 1901.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, volume 19, containing such papers as "Fur Trade on the Upper Lakes," "The Fur Trade in Wisconsin," "The Mackinac Register of Baptism of the Mission of St. Ignace de Michilimackinac," and Register of Marriages of the same, Register of Interments, etc., "Wisconsin's Fur-trader's Journal, 1845."

Algie Researches, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, is the latest addition to the Collections. The two volumes, beautifully bound, were published by Harper Brothers, New York, in 1839. The book is rare and particularly valuable for a study of the Indian lore of the Lake Superior country. Much of the material was gathered by Schoolcraft while he was Indian Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, to which position he was assigned in the year 1822. An autograph letter of Schoolcraft accompanies the volumes. Among other Indian legends, the book contains that of the famous Ojibway hero, Manabozho (spelled variously), on which Longfellow based his Hiawatha story—incorrectly it appears, for Hiawatha was not an Ojibway, but an Iroquois mythical hero.

The Society has also acquired a volume called *The Great West*, by Howe, published in 1859, and containing a good description of Lake Superior as it then was.

THE Burton Historical Collection has recently purchased the *Alphabetical Index* to the vital records of Providence, R. I., 1636-1920 (18 v.) an outstanding example of the works of genealogical reference which it is constantly acquiring along with local, county, and family histories. Its file of the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, of value in connection with the French period in the history of the old

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Northwest, has been completed to date. The work of calendaring the papers of the American Fur Company in the library of the New York Historical Society, undertaken as a co-operating agency with the Minnesota Historical Society, is practically finished. A transcription of Indian Traders' licenses from the archives at Ottawa, permissions granted to traders in the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio and beyond and about the Great Lakes, 1768-1775, has been secured in the same manner. A series of annual and special reports and addresses covering the work of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 1894-1924, promises to be of value as showing the development of this important neighboring city.

Mr. W. L. Jenks has placed here the material collected in writing his biography of Judge Woodward—a small group of marked importance to the history of Michigan. Additional Solomon Sibley papers presented by Miss Sarah W. Hendrie, throw new light on some interesting questions of early Detroit history. The completion of the photostats of the Frederick Bates papers, loaned for photographing by the Missouri Historical Society, further strengthens the source material for this period. Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the Civil War epoch have been received from various sources, notably from the estates of Captain and Mrs. Charles G. Hampton; scrap books (111 v.) on labor conditions in Detroit, 1903-1918, from the Employers' Association; the records of the Mount Vernon Society of Detroit, rich in George Washington material from its successor, the Historic Memorials Society; prints of old Detroit views from several sources; a sketch by Gari Melchers of the old Baby house at Sandwich, accompanied by a letter from the donor, Mr. Charles S. Hathaway, describing the circumstances under which it was made. From the estate of the late Henry T. Thurber came, besides valuable books, manuscript records and interesting items of association with the administration of President Cleveland.

The work of editing the Askin papers is going forward. Michigan vital records collected by Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the state are being copied and ar-

ranged and a number of hitherto unrecorded lines of descent have been presented by Michigan genealogists. The reference work being done is increasingly interesting and the Collection is serving a larger and more varied constituency of earnest students than ever before.—*Reported by G. B. Krum, Librarian in Charge.*

MR. J. E. JOPLING, chief engineer of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., in a communication of May 21, 1925, to Mr. M. M. Duncan, vice-president and general-manager of the company, makes the following statement respecting the discovery of iron ore in the Upper Peninsula, which will be of interest to many:

Iron ore was known to exist in the Lake Superior region previous to the discovery of a workable deposit and this fact must be borne in mind.

At the Jackson Mine, Negaunee, Michigan, the first workable deposit of iron ore was discovered. The C. C. I. Company purchased the stock of the Jackson Mine in 1905, or sixty years after the discovery. From its records Mr. Mather [Wm. G. Mather, president] drew up an inscription which was recorded on a bronze tablet affixed to a monument in the shape of a small pyramid. This inscription reads as follows:

This Monument was erected by the Jackson Mining Company in October, 1904, to mark the first discovery of iron ore in the Lake Superior region. The exact spot is 300° Northeasterly from this monument to an iron post. The ore was found under the roots of a fallen pine tree, in June, 1845, by Marji Gosick, a Chief of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians. The land was secured by a mining "permit" and the property subsequently developed by the Jackson Mining Company, organized July 23, 1845.

The history of the discovery of iron ore in the Upper Peninsula is given in Volume I of the Geological Survey of Michigan, which is dated 1873, and is recited on pages 11 to 16. From this history the facts are shown that iron ore was known to exist in the Lake Superior District from an early date but that up to 1840 it was not believed to be in sufficient abundance

to prove of much importance. In 1844 under the direction of Dr. Douglas Houghton, the State Geologist, a party of surveyors running out the township line south of Teal Lake, where Negaunee is now situated, discovered iron ore along the East Line of what is now the Jackson property. This party was in charge of Mr. Wm. A. Burt, U. S. Deputy Surveyor. This is the first location of iron ore by survey but of course these surveyors did not make sufficient examination to prove that it was a workable deposit. It is admitted that the Indians had a previous knowledge of this iron ore but were unaware of its value. Some of these Indians were employed by the surveyors.

The next year in 1845 the discovery of a workable deposit of ore on the Jackson property was made by a party which was in charge of Mr. P. M. Everett and it is stated "the actual discovery of the Jackson location was made by S. T. Carr and E. S. Rockwell, members of Everett's party, who were guided to the locality by an Indian Chief named Manjikijik."

This historical sketch gives a number of interesting facts connected with this discovery. It might be explained that before iron ore shipments were begun in this district large broken masses of iron ore were to be found which had been scattered by glacial action near the hard ore deposits but it was only by actual mining that workable deposits were proved.

Dr. Charles E. Wright, the Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, who was also State Geologist, in his report of 1882 on page 40 recites some of the same facts above stated.

From these Histories and from facts known to the early settlers, it appears that the presence of iron ore in the Lake Superior region had been noted for some years before the discovery of the Jackson Mine. The U. S. Deputy Surveyor, Wm. Burt, in 1844 noted the occurrence of beds of iron ore on what was later known as the Jackson Mine. The Indians worked for the surveyors. They knew the position of the ore but may not have known its value previous to 1844. The Indians have guided many an explorer for minerals and no doubt guided other explorers before 1844. It so happened in this case that the minerals proved to be workable. At any rate, the in-

formation spread and next year, 1845, the Indians led the explorers to the location of the Jackson Mine.

The Indian Chief Marji Gosick is justly given the credit of having guided the explorers to the location of the Jackson Mine where was developed the first workable deposit of iron ore.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

I BELIEVE I have succeeded in interesting the documents department of the Chicago Public Library in a theme which is as yet, I think, comparatively virgin soil. It is the fact that the city of Chicago is really the daughter of Detroit, since the early settlers, the builders of Fort Dearborn, the early plat owners, the first vessel (the schooner Tracy, built at Detroit) and the first steamboat to enter Chicago river (the Michigan, built at Detroit by Oliver Newberry), the first Detroit-Chicago transportation service (the steamers Michigan and Illinois), the first warehouses along Chicago river (those of Mack and Conant, Oliver Newberry et al) were all Detroit enterprises. The Kinzies, Beaubiens, Forsyths, Clarks, Kerchevals and scores of others hailed from Detroit and those were the business men who started Chicago on its great career. Maybe some of your readers would like to follow this out.

GEO. B. CATLIN,
Detroit News.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

long
YOU may recall our talk in your office some time ago about Thomas Brent, and my promise to write him up for you. Here is the story, about as I jotted it down some thirty years ago when the details were fresh in mind, and if you use the story I hope it may stir the memories of some old Genesee County pioneers who can add something to it.

Thomas L. L. Brent was sent to Spain in the United States diplomatic service. There he met and married a Spanish lady said to be of the royal family. He came to Flushing in 1835,

family

accompanied by his wife, his daughter Charlotte and his son Henry.

William Penoyer was a boy of about twelve years and drove a span of horses on a wagon while men went ahead to clear the road. This was the first team driven into the township as Mr. Penoyer was fond of recalling. How much of personal belongings and equipment came at this time I do not know but it is certain it must have included the famous chest of money and probably a piano. Tradition says there were two pianos. It is certain there was one.

Mr. Brent's purpose was to found a city, and he acquired an amount of land that it is certain was measured in square miles. He seemed to have the idea that his wealth was unlimited and never kept any accounts and would on no account part with any land on any pretext.

He employed a great number of men and put up extensive buildings. He dammed a creek which he named Charlotte Creek and built and operated a water-power saw mill. This creek was afterwards sometimes called Brent Creek and there is now a Railroad station near its banks with a little village and Post Office called Brent Creek.

There were in this estate vast tracts of timber including miles of white pine as well as hard wood tracts.

Early in his operations there came a man by the name of Jarvis Bailey who gained Mr. Brent's confidence, first working as a farm hand and afterwards becoming a sort of foreman. He was accompanied by his wife who soon disappeared. This was the first of a series of tragedies that closed the meteoric career of Thomas L. L. Brent. The country was one vast primeval forest and no one would know, unless some of the family chose to tell, where she went. She may have been an accomplice in a crime which was committed and she might have gone of her own will to await the working out of the events which followed. She may still have been living in the late 90's on the scraps of the great fortune which was sown broadcast and from which so uncertain a harvest has been gathered, or the howling of the wolves may have served as her requiem

over three quarters of a century ago. It is certain that to this day no one knows the story of Mrs. Bailey's sudden disappearance.

Bailey married Charlotte Brent. Thomas L. L. Brent died in a log house and in the second story, and his body was taken out the window and lowered to the ground. This was about 1850. He was buried in Flushing cemetery. Soon, I think a matter of weeks or months, Mrs. Brent died and the body of Mr. Brent was disinterred and the two taken to Glenwood cemetery.

After the death of Mrs. Brent, Henry Brent came to Flushing and procured the arrest of Dr. Tyler, her physician, on a charge of poisoning her. The charge was not sustained and Dr. Tyler took the matter in hand for investigation.

After the interment in Glenwood cemetery it was represented to the family, according to a previous arrangement, that a mistake had been made and that each body had been placed in the other's grave. The funeral party then returned home and those who were left, supposedly to correct a mistake, made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Brent. Their suspicions were confirmed, for poison in quantities sufficient to cause death, was found.

A warrant was then issued for the arrest of Jarvis Bailey, by Justice Simeon M. Smith and placed in the hands of Mr. Penoyer who was then a constable but it was never served. He went to the Brent farm repeatedly but never found the accused man. It was rumored that Bailey stayed in the woods during the day and at the house nights, so Mr. Penoyer with three deputies went to try and find him. They arrived at about one o'clock and surrounded the house. After stationing a man at each door, Mr. Penoyer roused the inmates who gave him ready admission and assisted him in making a thorough search of the house but in vain. Bailey was never again heard from.

The little community was thrown into great excitement by these doings. Henry Brent was a man of good education but no executive ability and wholly incapable of carrying on his

father's affairs. Charlotte, a rather pretty young girl resembled her mother and was an easy dupe of the villain Bailey. Mr. Brent at the time of his death had begun the erection of a large frame house which Mrs. Brent completed and which was still standing at the time of my last visit in 1895. It was a beautiful example of the colonial style of the period. The big front door overlooked the high bank of the river. As you entered the hall there was an open stairway with a banister and at the left a big room called the Music room. The plaster was in a perfect state of preservation. Tall pillars could still be seen painted on the walls and there were false mantles in this, as in other rooms of the house. At the right of the hall was a large living room and on the second floor above the living room an immense bed-room. A big wing was at the back with a long porch and here were the dining room and kitchen, and on the second floor many tiny rooms and narrow halls and stairways.

As to how the affairs of the Brents were settled and what became of the two survivors I cannot say. Some told me that Charlotte and Henry sailed for Spain in a ship that was never heard from. Others said they lived to old age in New York.

The old house may still be standing and in old deeds and abstracts of land in the neighborhood will be found the name of Thomas L. L. Brent.

The stories and rumors that were told at this time and are still told in the neighborhood would fill a volume. One of them is the "chest of money" story, which is well authenticated. William D. Penoyer was fond of telling this story. Many people still living have heard Mr. Penoyer tell it, and he always told it the same.

Mr. Brent was a little Frenchman. He weighed about eighty pounds. Mrs. Brent was portly. One day Jarvis Bailey came into the room where Mr. Brent and Charlotte were and said to Mr. Brent, "I am going to discharge this man and hire another and I want some money."

"My God, Sir," said Mr. Brent, "I've got lots of it. Here Tittee, get this man some money."

He handed a bunch of keys to Charlotte who left the room followed by Bailey and the boy, Penoyer, then about twelve years old.

In the adjoining room they found the chest. It was about two feet long and a foot wide and perhaps eight inches deep and it was full to the top with bank notes. Mr. Penoyer said he remembered exactly how it looked and just how Bailey's big, brawny hand looked as he thrust it down into the chest and drew it out full of bank notes. Mr. Penoyer has no way of estimating the amount of money in that handful. It may have been a matter of hundreds of dollars, it may have been thousands.

When the man had gone, Bailey picked off a bill which happened to be of the five dollar denomination and handed it to the boy Penoyer, who evidently had been edging closer and watching with interest. This was more money than the boy had ever had in his possession or perhaps had ever seen, and he took good care of it.

PERCY W. BENJAMIN, ^{author}
Lansing.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

LAST winter I read the inspiring article in the January issue of your Magazine by Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore describing her work in Hillsdale County on vital statistics prior to 1867, and the impulse from that article led myself and others to make an effort in behalf of St. Joseph County along this line, about which you may like to know.

On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6, 1925, County Clerk Nien-dorf, secretary of our St. Joseph County Pioneer and Historical Society, took me on a history trip. After driving through the scenic glories of Sherman Township with its beautiful lakes, towering blue-hazed hills and deep ravines we visited the Sturgis monument on Chicago Road and then pressed on to the old cemetery at Fawn River. There in a brief stop I obtained the names of seventeen people who had lived and died in that vicinity prior to 1867, the year when our records

of county vital statistics begin. Then we drove to the old cemetery adjacent to the schoolhouse east of the County Home where I obtained five names, one that of a Union Cavalry Private killed in Virginia, June 3, 1864. The oldest death date was in 1839. These dates were obtained in just a few minutes of preliminary search,—longer search will I am sure reveal many more.

To the men and women who are interested in our local history I suggested that immediate effort be made to get a county record of all those whose cemetery markers show that they died prior to 1867. We are trying to get a concerted effort made before some of the old neglected cemeteries shall go under the plow. Please tell your readers in St. Joseph County that if they will send the names with dates to me and the names of cemeteries where they found them, I will do my best to see that these data are properly card indexed and placed in the fire-proof vaults of the Court House for future preservation.

ATTORNEY FREDERICK M. WHITE,
Centreville.

INFORMATION of historical nature which may prove of exceeding value is contained in the collection of historical works recently donated to the University of Michigan library by Mrs. James H. Campbell of Grand Rapids. *ms.*

Following is the complete list, as compiled by Librarian W. W. Bishop, of the works presented:

A letter from Governor Stevens T. Mason to the Honorable Lucius Lyon of Kalamazoo, dated March 23, 1837, notifying him of his appointment as Regent of the University of Michigan. ✓

The commission of Lucius Lyon as Regent of the University of Michigan, dated February 27, 1839, signed by S. T. Mason, Governor, and countersigned by Randolph Manning, Secretary of State, and bearing the Great Seal of the State of Michigan. ✓

A letter to the Hon. Lucius Lyon, dated University of Michigan, Feb. 10, 1845, signed by George S. Becker, Charles J. Hunt, and Charles W. Noble, informing Mr. Lyon of his election to honorary membership in the Phi Alpha Society of the University of Michigan.

The family Bible of the Mason family, bearing certain genealogical data of the Mason family, formerly in the possession of John Thomas

Mason, father of Stevens T. Mason, the first governor of Michigan, presented by Stevens T. Mason, of Detroit, on Nov. 2, 1916, to the United States Daughters of 1812 of the State of Michigan, for the Makers of Michigan Collection deposited in the University of Michigan library.

A letter of John D. Pierce, dated Marshall, Michigan, April 1, 1834, addressed to the Hon. Lucius Lyon, delegate to Congress. This letter has much interest for the history and development of Marshall, being concerned with the location of the postoffice in that town.

A memorial, evidently prepared by Lucius Lyon, addressed to the convention of delegates assembled at Lansing to revise the constitution of the State of Michigan, and signed by Lucius Lyon in July, 1850. This memorial deals with the matter of the public lands in the state, with the opening of public roads throughout the state, and the relation of settlements within the state to the public roads.

A copy of the statements of Mrs. Campbell, herself, dated Sept., 1924, to the Hon. A. L. Sawyer, counsel for the State of Michigan in the matter of the suit over the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, giving an account of the papers of the Honorable Lucius Lyon in her possession.

Certain letters of Mr. Stevens T. Mason, of Detroit, concerning the family Bible.

A silk cover which formerly was used to cover the family Bible presented by Mrs. Campbell, and bearing on its inner side a note of ownership.

A copy of a political textbook for 1860, gotten out by the Republican party, and published by the New York *Tribune*, bearing the signature and certain memoranda in the handwriting of E. J. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids. This also was presented to the United States Daughters of 1812 of the State of Michigan, for the Makers of Michigan Collection, on June 10, 1920.

Letters of Douglas Houghton to Lucius Lyon in two lots, being 20 letters relating to salt wells and to copper mines, running from 1840 to 1845; certain other memoranda and letters to Lucius Lyon from Douglas Houghton; 3 letters, in somewhat mutilated condition, referring to salt springs.

Letters from W. M. Holland to Lucius Lyon, written in 1837, and '38, referring to a possible appointment to a professorship in the University of Michigan.

Diagram of a salt well sunk at the rapids of Grand River by Lucius Lyon in 1840.

Printed document signed by Lucius Lyon, offering village lots at auction in Ypsilanti in 1827.

MISS JENNY T. SAWYER of Monroe, Michigan, has presented the Historical Commission with a collection of manuscripts of her father Dr. Alfred Isaac Sawyer. Students of Homeopathy will find this collection especially valuable. These manuscripts consist of twenty-one volumes of letter copying books containing copies of letters written by Dr. Sawyer between 1869 and 1888; manuscript History of Homeopathy in Michigan, 744 pages; a collection of manuscript and printed documents including addresses and reports before medical organizations, lodges, and as Mayor of Monroe; toasts at banquets, resolutions, petitions, committee reports, legislative bills and newspaper items; a copy of Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1876; also several numbers of the American Homeopathic Observer, 1866-1876.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

THE Association below named is now making a collection of letters written by Negroes before the Civil War. These important documents are valuable in studying the mind of the Negro during that period to determine what the race was thinking, feeling, attempting, and accomplishing. Without such historical evidence the world will have little appreciation of what the Negro actually was, and it will, therefore, depend upon the testimony of the observers who saw the race only from afar and misunderstood most of what they saw.

A letter of any sort is valuable. It may be long or short, well written or badly written. The main point is to obtain the letter or an exact copy of it in its original form, whenever possible. It does not matter what the contents of the letter may be, whether it treats of business, friendship, condolence, or love. Whatever facts it may contain may be all valuable.

If your readers know of the whereabouts of such letters, will you kindly have them induce the persons in possession of the same to let you have them for the Association or permit you, or us, to make an accurate copy of them.

Whatever cooperation you may offer will be most gratefully appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. G. Woodson,

Director of the Association for the Study of Negro
Life and History, Incorporated,

1538 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Michigan Historical Commission commends Dr. Woodson's effort to the readers of the Magazine. He is the Editor of *The Journal of Negro History*, and the scholarly author of several volumes on various phases of Negro history in the United States.

RECENTLY the Michigan Historical Commission issued, in two volumes, a series of biographical sketches of public officers of Michigan, containing material inaccessible except in the largest libraries of the State. As rapidly as possible material is being gathered for a supplementary work which will bring these sketches forward. The gathering of this material is a considerable task and involves research in newspaper files, public records, and the carrying on of voluminous correspondence. To assist in this work the Commission has sought the help of citizens in the various counties of the State whose public spirit might move them to do this work as a labor of love. The method necessarily involves delay, but it is hoped that the results will be satisfactory. To date, the following counties are represented by the person named, as chairman of a "Council of Research."

Alger County—R. H. Wright, Munising

Antrim County—Rev. Warren W. Lamport, Lake City

Benzie County—William L. Case, Benzonia

Berrien County—George R. Fox, Three Oaks

Cass County—Dana P. Smith, Cassopolis

Chippewa County—Stanley Newton, Sault Ste. Marie

Clinton County—John T. Daniells, St. Johns

Delta County—Mrs. Mary K. Brennan, Escanaba

Dickinson County—Mrs. L. C. Carpenter, Iron Mountain

Genesee County—Louis G. Bailey, Flint

Houghton County—John T. Reeder, Houghton

Huron County—Mrs. Isabel Kinch, Grindstone City

Ingham County—Mrs. Franc L. Adams, Mason
Iron County—Mrs. Harry Rosenquist, Crystal Falls
Isabella County—Claude S. Larzelere, Mt. Pleasant
Jackson County—Geo. E. Luther, Jackson
Kalamazoo County—Mrs. Kate Russell Oakley, Kalamazoo
Leelanau County—Mrs. L. B. Thomas, Northport
Luce County—Mrs. Mary C. Seymour, Newberry
Marquette County—Lew Allen Chase, Marquette
Mecosta County—Woodbridge N. Ferris, Big Rapids
Montcalm County—Mrs. E. W. Ranney, Greenville
Muskegon County—James L. Smith, Muskegon
Oceana County—Mrs. C. E. Ellis, Shelby
Ontonagon County—Mrs. H. M. Powers, Ontonagon
Osceola County—Eugene Densler, Hersey
Ottawa County—Arnold Mulder, Holland
Presque Isle County—H. H. Gilpin, Rogers City
Saginaw County—John S. Cleavinger, Saginaw
St. Clair County—William L. Jenks, Port Huron
St. Joseph County—Miss Sue I. Sullivan, Three Rivers
Schoolcraft County—Mrs. Nettie S. Thorborg, Manistique
Van Buren County—Mrs. Carrie S. A. Rennie, Paw Paw
Washtenaw County—Byron A. Finney, Ann Arbor
Wayne County—Clarence M. Burton, Detroit

In the following counties, chairmen have not yet been obtained and the Commission would be pleased to hear from anyone in any of these counties who would be willing to act in that capacity: Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Arenac, Baraga, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Eaton, Emmet, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ionia, Iosco, Kalkaska, Kent, Keweenaw, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Nawaygo, Oakland, Ogemaw, Otsego, Roscommon, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Wexford.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

ON behalf of the Detroit Public Library, I am making an effort to locate and copy existing papers of Governor Cass, and would be greatly obliged for any assistance that may be rendered by the readers of the Michigan History Magazine.

By way of a preliminary move to this end, I spent several days in Washington and New York some time ago, inquiring concerning the existence of Cass papers. Following is a copy of the report I made to the Library upon my return. Possibly your readers might extract something from it of value to the general aim.

What became of the private papers of Governor Cass has been for more than thirty years a mystery to historical investigators. Its solution, like that of most other mysteries, proved easy when approached in the proper way. Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York, grandson of Governor Cass, tells me that after the death of the governor his papers were boxed and sent to the narrator's father, Henry Ledyard, of Newport, R. I. By him they were practically all destroyed, but Lewis C. Ledyard, then a boy of fifteen extracted and has ever since preserved a group of perhaps 200 or 300 letters. These consist almost wholly of letters received by Cass, the writers comprising many of the foremost Americans of the time (Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, etc.) together with a few eminent foreigners. While some of these communications are routine in character, the contents of many are highly interesting, and copies should be made of them (Mr. Ledyard has no objection to this) for the Library.

The foregoing would seem to determine the fact (hitherto undetermined) that the bulk of Cass's private papers are no longer in existence. In passing it may be noted that Mr. Charles Moore, now chief of the manuscripts division of the Library of Congress, informs me that he endeavored some thirty years ago to learn what had become of Cass's papers, but was wholly unsuccessful.

The visit to Washington was intended to elicit something as to how numerous Cass papers preserved in the several government departments may be. Cass was for many years governor of Michigan Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for a large portion of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley regions. Territorial administration was then under the supervision of the Department of State, while Indian

affairs were an adjunct of the War Department. Later Cass served as Secretary of War under Jackson, minister to France under Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler, and Secretary of State under Buchanan. These facts concerning his official career suggest, naturally, the departments to which any search for his papers must lead.

For the preliminary investigation contemplated I concluded (after conference with Dr. Mereness, whose knowledge of the archives situation at Washington is probably more extensive than that of anyone else) to devote one day to the Library of Congress, and one each to the State Department, War Department, and Indian Office.

The Library of Congress has but an insignificant number of papers written by Cass. The few there are, are moderately well indexed and can be located with comparative ease. To procure copies of them, when desired, will likewise be easy. Less easy will it be, however, to locate the letters in the library written to Cass. Since he maintained for almost two generations an extensive correspondence with numerous individuals, it is reasonable to presume (in fact it is known) that many letters were written to him by such men as Buchanan, Douglas, Webster, Jackson, etc. The papers of many of these are now in the Library of Congress (similar groups of private papers are, of course, preserved in other institutions). It was a common practice for men in Cass's day to retain longhand copies of letters they sent out. Only by examining these collections of private papers can it be determined what letters written by them to Cass are still in existence.

In the department of State, the communications received from Cass while serving as minister to France, 1836-42, are preserved in two large bound volumes. The contents of these volumes are highly interesting. In particular, the long dispute with Daniel Webster over the proviso of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty conceding to Great Britain the privilege of searching American ships in connection with the suppression of the African slave trade, here set forth in full, is of great importance, both to the personal career of Cass, and to the

history of the nation. Over this issue Cass resigned his position, and returned to America to find himself immediately involved as a potential candidate in the forthcoming presidential campaign. The complement to these two volumes, the communications from the Department to Cass during his tenure of the ambassadorship, are filed in such fashion that the brief time at my disposal rendered impracticable any effort to survey them. They must, of course be worked, when the project of assembling the Cass correspondence shall be put into execution. The volume of papers originating during Cass's tenancy as Secretary of State from 1857 to 1860 must be very considerable. Lack of time prevented any effort being made to survey these; they should all be gone over at the proper time, but it seems likely that only a minor fraction of them need be copied in pursuance of the project of assembling Cass papers in this Library. The other group of Cass papers in the Department of State consists of those originating during his tenure as governor of Michigan Territory, from 1813 to 1831. These have been examined and calendared by Dr. Mereness for the Michigan Historical Commission, whose card calendar of materials in the State Department pertaining to Michigan Territory will undoubtedly greatly facilitate the work of locating and selecting papers to be copied.

Cass papers in the War Department are widely scattered and only a careful search, covering the archives for an extensive period of time will bring to light what of the governor's papers may be in existence here. In my own brief survey, I went over a small body of letters, etc., written by Cass while serving as an officer in the War of 1812. Included was a detailed and interesting defense (by Cass) of his conduct in absenting himself from Detroit during the winter of 1813-14. It is to be presumed that the archives of this Department contain many papers dating from the period of Cass's governorship of Michigan, but only a careful search will disclose just what, or how many are to be had. During several years of Jackson's administration Cass was Secretary of War, and an important group of papers emanating from this period is to

be found. Of the small portion I had time to locate and examine, particular interest attaches to those dealing with the Black Hawk War, and the program of Jackson and Cass for its suppression and for the disposition to be made of the Sauk, Fox, and Winnebago tribes subsequent thereto.

The Indian Office has undergone numerous removals, and its archives have undergone vicissitudes in corresponding degree. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs for a large portion of the Northwest, Governor Cass received frequent communications and reports from Indian agents and sub-agents upon all the many matters touching the conduct and welfare of the natives in their relations with the government and people of the United States. Nine bound volumes of such letters and reports made to Cass were counted in the Indian Office, while for several years of his administration no volumes were seen. Whether they would be found upon more careful search, I am, of course, unable to say. In the series of departmental letter books are to be found copies of letters sent out from the Department to its agents and employees. How many of these pertain to Cass I had not time to inquire, but it would seem from a consideration of the facts of his administration that the number must be large. In this correspondence (including both sides, letters sent and letters received) is to be found much of the material which underlies the pioneer history of Michigan and the Northwest.

To summarize, the object of the mission was to inquire in a broad and preliminary way, what papers pertaining to Governor Cass's career are in existence, and their whereabouts. The details set forth above suffice to establish the fact that there is a great mass of such papers in existence. To gather and (ultimately) to publish them would constitute a significant service not only to the memory of Michigan's foremost public man, but in scarcely less degree to the history of the nation in the half century beginning with the War of 1812 and closing with the Civil War.

report
ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES: A meeting of the Michigan State Archeological Society was held in Memorial Hall, St. Joseph, Michigan, on June 2, 1925. The election of officers resulted in Geo. R. Fox being reelected President; E. H. Sanders, Vice President; Edw. J. Stevens, Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. W. B. Hinsdale and Prof. R. Clyde Ford, Directors. The chairman of the standing committees are as follows:

State Survey.....	Geo. R. Fox, Three Oaks
Preservation of Ancient Remains.....	Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor
Public and Private Collections.....	E. H. Sanders, Battle Creek
Membership.....	Edw. J. Stevens, Kalamazoo
Publicity and Bibliography.....	Charles A. Weissert, Kalamazoo
Folk lore.....	Prof. R. Clyde Ford, Ypsilanti

A new committee was also appointed to arrange the next program, being Edw. J. Stevens, chairman; Rev. R. Riley Crittenden, Howell; and E. H. Sanders, Battle Creek.

The attendance at this meeting was very good, considering the fact that the mercury was hitting the top of the bulb. Several new members were added, among them being former Governor Chase S. Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie, and Mrs. Emma Pepeyah, a Potawatomi, who was elected to Indian membership.

A program was given in the afternoon session. The first number was a talk on the Collectors in Cass County by Mr. Otis Huff of Marcellus. He gave a short history of Prof. Crane's archeological work in Cass County and a short description of the class of implements found there. Mr. Huff stated that not to exceed six banner stones had been found there. One of the peculiar finds was a stone axe in which was embedded a bullet. Very few copper pieces have been found in that county. Frank Gleason of Cassopolis has a fine copper arrow found near by.

Mrs. Emma Pepeyah of Paw Paw gave a very interesting talk on the bark houses of the Potawatomi, also their mode of moving by Indian ponies, and the method of procuring and preparing the material for the weaving of Indian basketry. She also sang two native songs in the Potawatomi language.

Edw. J. Stevens read two papers prepared by Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, one was a minute description of "The Missaukee Preserve and Rifle River Forts" and the other, "A Trephined Skull from Michigan." In part he said:

"There is a specimen of a trephined skull in the University of Michigan Museum. The skull is from the Devil River Mound and has a very symmetrical hole in the top of the skull cap, bored while the person was still living. The edges of the opening show unmistakable evidence of a well advanced healing process, which could have gone on only during life.

"One might ask. Why were the skulls perforated? In the majority of specimens the operation was probably performed after, or immediately preceding death. Mr. Hrdlicka suggests that the skulls bored after death were so treated for the purpose of securing the "button" as a fetish. Some of the heads might have been "operated upon" with a view of removing pieces of weapons or for restoring the shape of the head after a severe thump. The skull in the Museum shows no evidence of either injury or disease. The perforations are usually, in the Michigan specimens, directly in the center of the vortex.

"The operation may have been performed for some medico-religious reason; to let a bad spirit out or a good spirit in, which, of course is a wild conjecture. The fact remains, however, that perfectly normal skulls were trephined while the subject was still living."

The Rev. A. Riley Crittenden of Howell read a paper on "The Interests of Archeologists at St. Ignace." The description of the Indian cemetery at Groscup was of interest, as also his description of the large number of Indian skeletons dug up in the village of St. Ignace, each with a crushed skull, which would indicate the last resting place of the victims of Iroquois fury in some long forgotten massacre.

Geo. R. Fox gave a lecture on the "Indian Sign Language," formerly so commonly used between tribes of different tongues. He first gave the story and then gave it in the sign language, illustrating the versatility of the native American in conveying

his ideas. Some one in the audience said, in discussing the talk, that many of the signs are now used in teaching mute children.

Donald O. Boudeman of Kalamazoo displayed a large number of implements of stone and copper and gave the history of each. Other talks given were by Wilbur L. Marshall of Paw Paw, Guy L. Nelson of South Haven, and B. C. Moody of Benton Harbor.

In the evening an illustrated lecture on the Upper Peninsula was given by Rev. A. Riley Crittenden, substituting for Dr. W. B. Hinsdale who due to illness could not give his lecture on "Pre-historic Man in Michigan."

*

Mr. Charles E. Brown, Chief of the Wisconsin Historical Museum, Madison, Wis., reports that that Museum was robbed on or about April 24 of a part of its archeological collection. It is alleged that this act was committed by Raymond E. Opal, alias Opalinski, alias Orland and Arthur Gram, alias Gramza. They represent themselves as collectors for Chicago. A warrant is out for their arrest. They have robbed several other collections, and the members of this organization are warned to look out for them and cause their arrest if possible.

*

Dana P. Smith, one of our most active boosters, on April 8, broadcast a talk on the mounds and garden beds of Michigan from Station WEMC. He requested any of his hearers having archeological information, to communicate with the Secretary of the Michigan State Archeological Society.

*

Geo. R. Fox, President of the Michigan State Archeological Society, Director of the E. K. Warren Foundation, and Secretary of the American Anthropological Association gave, on April 24, at Springfield, Ill., two papers before the latter association, "Michigan Archeology" and "The Niven Tablets of Azcapotzalco." Our friend George is becoming a prolific writer, and he does not confine himself to Archeology, but has entered the fiction field. His novel *The Fangs of the Serpent*

is a hair-raising detective story with an archeological background. He also wrote the chapter on "Prehistoric Man in Michigan" which appears in *Historic Michigan*, a three volume work recently off the press. This work is edited by George N. Fuller, Secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission and a member of the Michigan State Archeological Society. The volume on Kalamazoo County was written by Charles A. Weissert, another member of the Society.

*

H. C. Moore, a member of the Michigan State Archeological Society and Vice President of the Industrial Bank of Flint, is a real booster for the Society. He recently sent the Secretary a fine list of prospective members.

*

There is a general movement throughout the State to permanently mark our archeological points of interest. Mrs. L. P. Brock of Ionia recently made a report to the Secretary on the activities along this line being conducted in Ionia County.

The Mish-shim-ne-con-ning village site five miles up the Grand River from Ionia, has been marked by a large boulder by the Danby Woman's Club. The grave of Okemos, in the village site, has been marked by another boulder erected by the Ionia chapter of the D. A. R.

Mr. Brock is endeavoring to preserve the fortifications on Arthursbury Hill near Ionia.

An Indian Village site at Ionia has been marked by a drinking fountain, with bronze tablet.

*

Mr. R. W. Stroebe of Saginaw, W. S., a member of the Michigan State Archeological Society reports the finding of many implements in the Saginaw Valley this year. Since last year 390 arrow points, 45 drills, 25 leafshaped blades, 102 scrapers, 22 knives, 18 spear points, 4 celts, 17 rubbing stones, 6 paint stones, 11 hammer stones, 1 stone hoe, 17 rejects, 36 pottery fragments, 26 axes, 3 grooved axes, 2 pestals, 2 anvil stones, 1 pipe and 1 adze, have been found there and added to the collections of R. W. Stroebe, Ralph Barry, Henry F. Born-

hoff, Otto Stroebel, Fred Dustin, J. P. Seidel, Robert Brechtelbaure, all of Saginaw.

This will add materially to the knowledge of the different cultures that have occupied this valley, and I believe that Mr. Dustin is now making a study of the cultures of that district.

*

Dr. W. B. Hinsdale has explored the west peninsula of Traverse Bay, going to the extreme end. He has also explored one mound at Houghton Lake. He also reports that the new Museum for the University is to be a reality, for which \$900,000 has been appropriated. A fine exhibition room or two is in the plan for "The Archeology of the Great Lakes Region."

*

Mr. Emerson F. Greenman, assistant in the University Museums, spent a part of the summer in camp in Missaukee County studying the archeological features of that vicinity.

*

It is gratifying to note that the famous Norton Group of Indian mounds southwest of Grand Rapids is to be preserved. The ownership of the property has been transferred to the City of Grand Rapids by the Grand Rapids Boulevard Association which owned all but four of this group. The mounds that the city obtained that were partially excavated have been restored to their original condition. The four mounds outside the ownership of the city are in the possession of Mr. Thomas F. Carroll. The Secretary of the Michigan State Archeological Society has written Mr. Carroll requesting his co-operation in the preservation of those on his land.

*

Now is the opportune time to boost the membership and influence of the Michigan State Archeological Society. There are hundreds of persons in Michigan interested in preserving her archeological features and about the only way they can be reached is by the individual member's activity in soliciting their aid and co-operation. Circulars mean little to most people, but a personal recommendation goes a long way. A word

to the wise is sufficient. Round up a few and add to the membership.

EDW. J. STEVENS,
Secretary-Treasurer,
615 Melrose St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

To the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine:

IN response to your inquiry I would say, we made two unsuccessful attempts last summer to find something further that is tangible regarding the past of the Indian in Michigan. We at least had the fun of the search.

Some 50 years ago Mr. H. F. Richardson of Battle Creek, then a boy of 17 years, was plowing on a Mr. Lamb's farm located near the line of Eaton and Ingham counties, west of Lansing on the Old Grand Ledge Turnpike Road, 10 or 12 rods from the west bank of Horse Brook. He was using one of the old fashioned plows which ploughed some 10 inches or a little less than a foot deep. The bottom of the plow just scraped the tops of several different Indian fire places. The stones were discolored and burned, unshaped and about the size of a man's fist. Each fire place was some three feet across. Charred looking bits of wood still remained between the stones of some.

It would seem that with these careful directions and the aid of one who ploughed the field along with us, we might have found some trace of the spot; but the brook is gone, the once farm lands are city streets, yet we are going back there next year to search again,—some builder might have observed these burnt stones when excavating. It would be very interesting to find enough of these stones to reconstruct under the direction of the man who saw them, another fire place. In the Museum at Madison, Wisconsin, they have in a glass case an Indian grave thus reconstructed. In it are the skeleton of an Indian, the beads, 3 arrow heads and a turtle shell placed in a position exactly as when found.

It takes much patience and tactful inquiry to trace out these all but forgotten sites. Near Bellevue, Michigan, on a certain

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archaeol.
and antiquar.

farm there had been Indian mounds, but on trying to locate them we found they had been ploughed over so many times that no real trace of them could possibly be discovered.

I believe that if each clue, however slight, were painstakingly followed up, more evidence would yet be found of these early people who occupied this section between the Great Lakes.

Perhaps it would be interesting to note some experiences we had last summer while touring Wisconsin. We kept an interested lookout for any traces of its ancient people and were rewarded by seeing some fifty mounds, ranging in size from a few feet to 250 feet in length. Their forms were various. The most interesting were two pair of Twin Eagle mounds near the village of Eastman. Oak trees large enough to be of virgin growth stand upon these mounds, yet the birds they represent may still be readily traced. Each tapering wing is some 100 feet long. From the head with slightly curved beak to the tip of the rounding tail is about the same distance as the length of each wing.

While following the "Old Indian Trail" road, I visited near Prairie du Chien on an island of the Mississippi River, a spot that I think must have been at one time an Indian workshop. On our way to this island we ate our dinner at the foot of one of those tumuli made by the ancient people. The ruins of Old Fort Crawford nearby where Chief Black Hawk was held a prisoner, stands on another of the tumuli. The county History says that Alfred Brunson of Prairie du Chien in 1850 read a paper before the Wisconsin Historical Society in which he describes these two tumuli as each having a circular base of 200 feet and height of about 20 feet, and says that trees showing by their annual rings an age of some 400 years were found growing on them. Because trees of the same age were found growing over the copper region of Lake Superior he links the workers of the mines with the builders of the tumuli. Mr. Brunson states that "the soil on the prairie is river sand intermixed with vegetable mould, but that the tumuli are of a different soil, a loam, the like of which has not yet been discov-

ered within several miles of its present location; so that, to appearance, the earth of which these mounds are composed must have been brought from a considerable distance."

Arriving at our island we searched diligently for several hours without finding any sign of a flint, but our friend and guide assured us we would succeed, and sure enough we did, in spite of changed shore line, etc. Along a certain part of the shore we found a spot for the space of nearly 20 feet where we could scarcely step without picking up either a flint chip, unfinished arrow head or bits of pottery. Each spring this island is flooded. When the waters recede there are left at the foot of a bank some 4 feet high these washed-up specimens of flint and pottery caught in the grasses and roots of the trees.

We brought away a good assortment of these broken pieces together with perfect specimens of drills, war-points, knives and arrowheads made from the bright yellow and red flint so common in Wisconsin. These specimens, coming as it were almost direct from the hand of the workman, form to me one of the most interesting parts of my collection from Wisconsin.

I have, also, from that state found on my father's farm a brown stone gorget $3\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, having a hole bored and reamed from each side in the center $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top so it may be suspended from the neck; some 24 arrow and spear heads of sugar quartz and flint; two good axes,—one of which, full grooved, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is peculiar because at its widest part it is only $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick; a mottled granite disk; a flint drill and a celt somewhat unusual because of a tiny strip of polished edge while the balance is of a smooth pecked finish.

These specimens, with the island "finds," comprise my collection from Wisconsin. The rest of my specimens are from various states. I have only a few arrow heads and a paint cup from Michigan, but as Indian life knew no state boundaries, all products from the hands of these people are of course interesting to Michigan folks. Not long ago I received a flint knife found in Georgia. On comparing it with a knife from Wisconsin, I found one almost identical with the other.

Two rather interesting flints from Tennessee that I have are a gouge and a spade. The gouge, brown, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in size, concave, slightly tapering at top with a sharp square cornered cutting edge at bottom I found on the banks of the Cumberland River. The spade is pear shaped, 9 inches long $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide with highly polished blade.

From Missouri I have a white flint spade with a finely chipped unpolished rounding blade, size 9 2-8 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. In a group of 30 salmon and lavender colored arrow heads from this same state, several are of the type with a fairly broad blade but terminating with a sharp point like a lead pencil sharpened long.

In the celt class of my collection are 9 specimens; two are thin, flat, polished diggers from Kentucky; another of green granite has a flat bottom, oval top and concave blade; the others are the ordinary celt of varying sizes and shapes—some mottled and beautifully polished.

There are seven axes both of the full groove and the $\frac{3}{4}$ groove type. One small ax is grooved on two sides only, but has a ridge at each side of the groove, said to be peculiar to axes found in the Des Moines River Valley of Iowa.

I have four cone shaped pestles—two of granite and two of stratified quartz.

Of the hammer group I have two specimens, a stone hammer 4 inches by 3 inches, grooved for hafting, which was found by Mrs. N. A. Norgerson at Wessington Springs, South Dakota, said to be typical of the hammers found in northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. I have also a discoidal hammer stone with a finger depression at center on either side, from Ohio. This hammer stone shows usage around the edge; also, I have from Ohio a round granite club head, the kind that is usually enclosed in a buckskin, then whirled and slung at an object.

I have one lone pipe, a catlinite, bought from an old Indian in Minnesota by a friend some 50 years ago. It is tubular in shape, tapering, beveled and polished, 2 inches long and 2 inches in circumference. It shows much usage.

My only ceremonial is a curved pick of Argillite stone with opening for handle, which was found in the Sumtra River, Minnesota. Though broken, it is still interesting.

Eight bunts and a dozen knives and blades form another interesting group. One especially fine specimen is a chert knife, one side a decided curve, from the Cliff Dwellers, Arizona.

In the collection are some two dozen perfect spear and lance heads. Though each has its own particular interest it would occupy too much space to describe them separately. I will only remark that the workmanship of these and the taste in selection of color scheme tell to me that these people loved the beautiful even as we who claim civilization.

I have observed that the majority do not consider the bead work of the Indian as interesting as other specimens, but really the bead work of this people should not be passed by as merely fancy work. Nearly everything made by the Indian had some significance, even the ornaments they wore. Beads have played a large part in the early history of this country. I have a string of varicolored beads used by the traders with the Indians. Valuable furs and even large tracts of land were bartered away by the Indian for beads of this type. I have only this string of beads just described, together with a head band of solid woven beads, a pair of child's beaded moccasins, a beaded buckskin child's play ball, all made by the Sioux; and a string of bright colored glass beads, alternating with tapering white shells, with an Abalone shell pendant made by the Indians of California; that is, bead work made since the white man began to furnish the bead material to the Indian. But to me the bead work made from material furnished by the Indians themselves is far more interesting. I have two such specimens. One is a string of cream shell or wampum beads of uniform size, bored from each side, the type of bead valuable as a means of ratifying treaties between the whites and Indians, taken from a mound in Illinois. The other specimen was found some 50 years ago by Mr. Bull when excavating a mound near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. There was found

near a skeleton nearly a quart of copper beads of varying size, a copper bead bracelet, and a medicine container of copper about half the size of an egg, having a stopple at the end. I consider myself fortunate to secure a few of these copper beads.

Though my collection is not large, comprising only some one hundred sixty pieces, I have derived much pleasure from their study and what they teach me of people of long ago.

VINA SHERWOOD-ADAMS,

16 Janoah Ave.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

AMONG THE BOOKS

THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 1701-1922. Clarence M. Burton, Editor-in-Chief; William Stocking, Associate Editor; Gordon K. Miller, Associate Editor. Detroit-Chicago, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 4 vols., 1922.

As might be expected from the editors, this is an authoritative and up-to-date history of essential features of Michigan's metropolis. Volumes I and II are historical; III and IV, biographical. The first two volumes together cover some 1,600 pages. There is a good index. Each volume of biographies has a separate index of proper names. The volumes are generously illustrated. The whole is printed in large clear type, and the mechanical features are very pleasing. This is one of the most satisfactory pieces of work ever put out in Michigan by publishers of so-called "commercial histories," and it will doubtless remain for many years a standard history of Detroit upon the topics which it treats.

JOURNAL IN AMERICA, 1837-1838. By Joshua Toulmin Smith. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Floyd Benjamin Streefer, Archivist, Michigan Historical Commission. Metuchen, N. J. Printed by Charles F. Heartman, 1925, (Heartman's Historical Series, No. 41) pp. 54. Price \$3.

Among books of travel this *Journal* will be of interest to the people of Michigan, having been kept by the author and his wife during their journey from New York to Detroit in 1837 and their return as far as Utica in 1838. The manuscript copy was procured by Mr. Clarence M. Burton in London, England, some years ago and is at present in the Burton Historical Collection in Detroit.

The author of this *Journal*, Joshua Toulmin Smith, was a prominent English writer, born at Birmingham in 1816. He had prepared for the ministry, but turned soon to the study of law. In 1837 he married Martha Kendall of Wakefield, and came to the United States. Influenced by Harriet Martineau's account of the West, they decided to locate in Michigan. Removal to the frontier from an environment of culture and refinement in an older settled country was a great change. They were deeply disappointed and they record their disappointment in this *Journal*.

Michigan had just been admitted as a state to the Union, and held a state election in the fall of 1837, just after Smith and his wife arrived. The state was beginning to feel the effect of the financial panic which caused so much suffering at that time throughout the country. This young couple, keen observers of the economic situation and political

events of that day in Michigan give us a vivid picture of conditions in this frontier state.

The Canadians were revolting against the British government at this time. Being a loyal British subject, Smith disapproved of the rebellion and of the part which American sympathizers took in it, and expresses this in the *Journal*.

While in Michigan, Smith lectured on phrenology in Detroit and Ann Arbor, and applied for the position of Professor of Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan. But apparently because of the bad financial situation and the fact that the University building had not yet been commenced, the Regents decided not to make an appointment.

The mechanical features of this little volume are in a general way good. The printers made the error (page 9) of beginning the *Journal* on the last page of the Historical Introduction. The edition is limited to 99 copies.

RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY. By Lester Burrell Shippee, associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota. Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1924, pp. 554. Price \$3.25.

Professor Shippee has here presented us with a study that is thorough, informing, and of sound scholarship. The work deals with the history of the United States from the Civil War period to the present day; starting with "The South and Reconstruction" the story is brought down through the World War to "The Return of the Republicans" in 1920. Of special significance among the later chapters is that dealing with post-war problems. Here are discussed such questions as our relations to the League, problems arising out of the strikes, labor legislation, and the financial depression of the year 1920.

Professor Shippee has guarded his work in the preface by frankly admitting the need of perspective over a longer period of time in order to arrive at lasting judgments upon events so recent as those of the past decade. He calls attention to the difficulties involved in seeking to interpret events so diverse and complicated and to bring them all into a unified composite picture of national life. The author has succeeded in approximating the desired result with an accuracy of detail and impartiality of judgment which is admirable. The format of the book is very pleasing. The text in each chapter is broken by sub-headings, and each has at the close a list of references for further reading.

This volume should be of interest not only to special students of recent history but to all who desire a more adequate knowledge of American history during the last seventy-five years.

AN AMERICAN PIONEER IN SCIENCE: THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF WILLIAM JAMES BEAL. By Ray Stannard Baker and Jessie Beal Baker. Privately printed at Amherst, Mass., 1925, pp. 94.

To all who may have known William James Beal this little volume will come as a great pleasure. It contains an intimate and charming biographical sketch of Dr. Beal, following his eventful and useful career through ninety-one years of loyal service to the cause of scientific Botany. He was for forty years one of the best loved professors of what was then the Michigan Agricultural College and his interest in its progress and development was sustained to the end of his life.

The volume includes several of Dr. Beal's most distinctive writings,—an address on "The New Botany," a paper entitled, "Studying the Sciences Fifty Years Ago,"—which is in substance an account of his work with Agassiz, Gray, Wyman, and Eliot,—and descriptions of his pioneer boyhood in Michigan; together with tributes by those who perhaps best knew and appreciated his work. We may indeed agree with those who have so lovingly compiled this volume that "when one considers the thousands of students who passed through his classes or came within his influence in nearly fifty years of teaching, the power of such a man appears incalculable, and the work of the true teacher the noblest of callings."

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS OF MICHIGAN, Vol. I. Edited by George N. Fuller. Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, 1925, pp. 527. Price \$1.

This volume includes the principal messages of Governors Cass, Porter, Mason, Woodbridge and Barry, covering the period from 1824 to 1845 inclusive; only certain minor messages have been omitted, such as those announcing or recommending appointments, veto messages for which no reason for veto is given, and messages of transmittal.

This compilation should be of value not only to the special student but to the general public, in the knowledge which executive messages may give respecting the personalities of the governors, the problems of their administrations and the progressive development of the commonwealth.

The chief sources used are the House and Senate Journals and the volumes of Executive Documents. The messages are conveniently arranged in strict chronological order, and the source of each is indicated at the head of the document, with volume and page reference. The purpose of the series is to furnish a faithful transcription of the messages, without annotation or editorial comment. Each group of messages is prefaced with portrait and brief biographical sketch of the governor whose messages are given.

Volume II of this series is in press and succeeding volumes will appear as rapidly as appropriations permit. The entire series will be provided with a general index.

THE STORY OF YPSILANTI. By Henry C. Colburn. Written for the Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the City, in Cooperation with the Committee on History, composed of Carl E. Pray, Mrs. P. R. Cleary, and Miss Florence Shultes. Published by the Committee, Ypsilanti, 1923, pp. 327.

In its inception this volume appears to owe much to the Ypsilanti Chapter, D. A. R., to whose papers read at meetings credit is ascribed by the author, and particularly to the work of the Historian of the Chapter, Mrs. Helen Jenks Cleary. The celebration of the founding of the city furnished the occasion for its compilation and publication.

The story is vivid and straightforward, and fairly free from the usual personal and eulogistic features of such works. Some portions of it have considerable literary merit. Its fourteen chapters, arranged principally by decades, are well adapted for school use. The illustrations are ample and well chosen.

Such a volume could very well be used in any school in classes of American history as collateral reading to give local color to the various periods of national and state history as studied. It could not but add interest in any American history class to ask and answer the question for successive decades. What was going on in our city at that time? Mr. Colburn and his helpers have done a very good service for Ypsilanti schools as well as for their community at large.

The closing paragraphs, dealing with the centennial, very well reflect the spirit of the book:

"Beyond the City Hall the bluff drops away in ragged terraces and gentle slope toward the river. Here, in the long-ago, stood the wigwam of the Pre-Ypsilantian. Here smoked the ashes of his fire. Here his dogs snarled over the remains of his feasting. Here his brown and naked children splashed in the river. Here he himself sat somnolently musing, mulling over his barbaric traditions and wondering over strange doings of pale-faced people, of whose coming word had traveled over countless leagues. Today, a bridge with massive arches spans the stream. The rank growth of the bottom lands has given way to rustic gardens. Smoke drifts from a factory chimney; an interminable freight train rumbles in the distance. The terraces of the hillside are crowded with Ypsilantians. On the green slope below children with light feet and eager hearts throng in a festival of play. The band breaks into merry strains. Watch the children! See the long procession that dissolves into groups that dance in quaint fashion and play the old games that are ever new to each generation. How odd

the costumes, makeshift and extemporized but suggesting other children and grown people, too, who have played and worked and sung and sorrowed through the span of a century. Here are the frontiersmen, traders and trappers, forest runners and explorers; here the quaint company of Woodruff's Grove, cabin-builders and forest-hewers, roughly clad and bearing implements of labor; here the surveyor blazing trails over unmarked acres; here the home-seekers guiding lumbering, ox-drawn, canvas-topped wagons; here fine ladies and gentlemen, in quaint attire relegated to attics half a century ago.

"And these children who act the parts are the inheritors of all this gaily pictured past. Into their bodies have been fashioned the strong muscles of fathers and mothers who wrought mightily with simple tools; upon their faces have been painted portraits of boys and girls who yet gaze soberly from faded daguerreotypes; into their minds have been gathered the treasures of thinkers who wrestled strongly with the hard problems of their day; into their hearts have been set the jewels of great idealisms, achieved through the visions and hopes and labors and struggles of people who believed in the world, in themselves and in God.

"Heirs of the past; builders of the coming century!

"The shadows of grandfathers and grandmothers of many generations stand smilingly by the way to watch them as, with light step, they set out upon the unknown road."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF
CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Michigan History Magazine, published quarterly at Lansing, Mich., for October, 1925.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George N. Fuller, who having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.

Editor, George N. Fuller, Lansing, Mich.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Managers, none.

2. That the owners are: The Michigan Historical Commission. No stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

GEORGE N. FULLER,

Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1925.

[Seal]

ISAAC P. HUYSER,
Notary Public.

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